

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## MARYLAND DRIES PIN THEIR HOPES ON STATE SENATE

Prohibitionists Seek to Take Law Enforcement Control From Political Hands

Coming Election Will Be Test—Wet Governor and Baltimore Are Chief Obstacles

By a Staff Correspondent

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 19.—Maryland, with the exception of the city of Baltimore, is one of the driest states in the Union, and with Baltimore it is one of the wettest.

Baltimore gives a 45,000 majority to the Democrats in registration alone, has a vote of 250,000, and a population of about half the State. It is the center of foreign-born influence for beer and wine, and for the wet clerical faction.

The last state Legislature failed by one vote to put through an enforcement code. The Senator who controlled that one vote, is accused of turning from dry to wet at the last minute. Now, with the election of a new lower House and half the Senate on Nov. 5, the whole question of law enforcement in Maryland is in the hands of politics.

Wet Democrats today are running against non-committal Republicans. The wet city of Baltimore will elect 12 more representatives to the Legislature this year than it has ever done before, and a majority, if not all of these 12, are pretty certain to be added to the liquor forces.

The figures in the Lower House are as follows: The present Legislature—Baltimore has 24 members and Maryland, as a whole, 106. In the 1924 Legislature Baltimore will have 36 votes and the State, as a whole, 118. In the Senate Baltimore also gains two seats as follows: At present Baltimore has four out of 27; in 1924 Baltimore will have six out of 29.

These are the outstanding features of the situation. Dry leaders, however, are confident of victory in the State as a whole. Their great hope is in the next Senate.

### Senate Has Chance

If the drys capture the Senate, they will have an impregnable fortress for defense of a new code.

Baltimore always was a liquor center, dry surveys show. Even when 19 of all the 23 Maryland counties voted out liquor before the national dry law, the city was a great distilling spot and had 1400 of all the 1500 saloons in Maryland. The saloon keepers and "grocery" owners of Baltimore today are flagrantly defying the law just as their fellows are doing in Philadelphia. Here, however, there is no Pennsylvania State enforcement code to curb them.

Gov. Albert C. Ritchie (D), now running for re-election, is an avowed nullificationist, and has used the power of his office to keep the State in the ranks of those thwarting the will of the Constitution, the drys charge.

Maryland's peculiar political make-up gives a governor great power. As in New Hampshire and Rhode Island, the farm areas here have more than their share of votes in the Legislature, considering their population. This "uneven" representation has

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1).

Mr. Daugherty Solid Against Bootleggers  
Special from Monitor Bureau.

Washington, Oct. 19.—TWO high government officials today struck blows at the outlawed liquor trade, when Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States, and George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, visited the White House and made comments on the prohibition situation in this country.

Senator Moses said there is no question that the country would vote dry, but some eastern states, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and several others, would vote wet. When Mr. Daugherty was asked what would be in his address to the governors, he said:

"When the issue is between the Government and the bootleggers, you will find me siding with the Government."

## GOVERNORS PLEDGE ENFORCEMENT AID TO MR. COOLIDGE

Resolution Adopted by Conference Amid Stormy Scènes

By a Staff Correspondent

WEST BADEN, Ind., Oct. 19.—Responsibility for rum-running into the United States rests wholly upon the federal Government and the states are powerless to stop it, according to a redrafted resolution passed by the conference of governors this morning.

The dry leaders late last night completed the redraft, which takes the form of a memorial to President Coolidge, pledging earnest co-operation in enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Only two voices were heard on opposition to the resolution.

"The new resolution," said William E. Sweet, Governor of Colorado, to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "contains a declaration that control of the sale of intoxicating liquor is in the hands of the Federal Government, and that the importation of spirituous liquors contrary to law is also up to the Federal Government, the state governments being powerless in this particular phase of enforcement."

The resolution also declares that observance of and enforcement of the dry law is the primary duty of every official, and that the governors should be especially zealous in law enforcement."

The section containing an affirmation of the benefits of prohibition was eliminated because of opposition from governors of certain states where enforcement is lax.

### Need of Co-operation

Before the session resumed this morning, several governors told the correspondent that while there undoubtedly was room for greatly improved federal enforcement of prohibition, the measure that would most effectively make the United States dry, in fact as well as in law, was the closest possible co-operation between state and national governments.

Though the dry issue was discussed

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2).

## "GAS" PRICE SLUMP CREDITED TO PRESS EXPOSURE OF TRADE

Official Believes Another Cut to Follow Soon—States Take Facts to Washington

Publicity on the facts of the situation existing in the gasoline industry, informing the people about conditions of supply and business methods, have been the most effective means in bringing about the recent 5-cent reduction in the price of gasoline in Massachusetts, according to one high public official in close touch with the question.

Senator Moses said: "The Italian forces in Tripoli have completed several 'mopping up' operations against the rebels, recapturing the districts south of Silten and Misurata. The rebels suffered losses amounting to more than 400 men, while on the Italian side only a few native troops were wounded. Valuable assistance was given the troops by the Italian airplanes, which were especially effective in the clear desert air.

"What was responsible for the last decrease in the gasoline price to 18 cents a gallon?" this official was asked today by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Telling the public of the conditions of over-supply existing in the industry," the official replied. "Also advising them that secret discounts exist and intimating that their protection lies in taking advantage of them by 'shopping around.'

"But," it was pointed out, "the reduction showed a remarkable uniformity, with the dealers cutting three cents off the price at once. What has happened to the economic laws and to business competition in movements like this?"

"When there is a shortage of supply," the official replied, "dealers invoke the law of supply and demand to point out the reason for increase in

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3).

## PLEA FOR MAINE LAW AGAINST SECTARIAN SCHOOL AID RENEWED

Senator Brewster Tells Sunday School Workers Issue Should Be Their Primary Concern

WATERVILLE, Me., Oct. 19 (Special)—Urging the passage of a Maine constitutional amendment prohibiting the diversion of public school funds to any sectarian or parochial school as a necessary first step toward any movement for the provision of religious instruction for children, Ralph O. Brewster of Portland, a member of the State Senate, addressed the Maine State Sunday School Association last night.

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Monitor representative was told that Germany had paid almost 45,000,000,000 paper marks for 100,000,000 coal deliveries in December of last year, that is in the month before the occupation of the Ruhr by the French and Belgians. During the same month the revenues from the coal tax amounted to 20,000,000,000 paper marks.

### BRITISH PUBLIC ASKS WHY COUNTRY IS SLOW IN WIRELESS ACTIVITY

LONDON, Oct. 19.—While the Postmaster-General and the Marconi Company fail to come to terms on the wireless question, the public, as the party most affected, is making its voice heard. It is asking: Why is Great Britain the last in progress toward what must eventually be the universal means of rapid communication?

Why is Great Britain the only great country which has no wireless station capable of world-wide communication—why is Great Britain at exactly the same point regarding this question as when the Dominion ministers met in London two years ago?

Mr. Bonar Law, as Prime Minister last March, when stating that licenses would be given to private enterprises, made no limitations, but now, according to the Postmaster-General's statement last Tuesday at the Imperial Conference, Canada, South Africa and Egypt would be a Post-Office monopoly.

The expert objection to this is that in the event of a crush of traffic with Canada on the Government's one station, Africa and Egypt would have to wait, whereas with free competition and a friendly agreement between the Post Office and the private companies, the public would get the most efficient service. In light of past experience the public views with suspicion Government monopoly in any direction.

### EVENTS TONIGHT

University Extension—Opening of classes—"Principles of Accounting," 8 p.m.; Harvard University, 6 and 7; "Constitutional Law," Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 8; "Horse Show," auspices 110th Cavalry, Commonwealth Armory, 7:45; matinee tomorrow, 2; "League of Women Voters" Meeting, 81 St. Stephen Street, 8; Boston Food Fair, Horticultural Hall, until 8; Boston University Masonic Club: Meeting, Boston Masonic Club, 8; Boston Chapter, American Association of Engineers: Talks on the "Advancement of Engineering and More Service to the Public," Affiliation Rooms, 88 Tremont Street, 8; Boston Panhellenic Association: Banquet, 81 St. Stephen, Panhellenic Congress, Young's Hotel, 6:30; "New England Conservatory of Music: Piano forte recital by L. F. Motte-Lacroix, 7:15; "Runnin' Wild," 8:15; "Shubert—The Chauve-Souris," 8:15; Tremont—"Sally, Irene and Many," 8:15; Wilbur—"Music," 8:15.

Theaters  
Capley—"Mr. Pim Passes By," 8:15; Hollis—"Thank U," 8:15; Keith's—Vaudville, 8, 8:15; Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (Film), 8:15; "Runnin' Wild," 8:15; Shubert—"The Chauve-Souris," 8:15; Tremont—"Sally, Irene and Many," 8:15; Wilbur—"Music," 8:15.

Photoplays  
Fenway—"If Winter Comes," 1:30, 4:30, 7:30; Gordon's Olympia—"Circus Days," 1:30, 4:30; Majestic—"The Covered Wagon," 2:15; Modern and Beacon—"The Green Goddess," 9:15, 11:30; 1:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30; Orpheum—"The White Rose," 11, 2, 3, 8:30; State—"Ruggles of Red Gap," 3:30, 6:30, 8:30.

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**

Radcliffe College: Inauguration of Adela Comstock, president, Sanders Theater, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated half-hour talk, "The Jewels of a Queen," and exhibition of Spanish dolls, Moraine Street, 10 a.m.

Children's Theater of Emerson College: Performance of "Elmer and the White Fox," Huntington Chambers Hall, 80 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Boston Girl Scouts: Commissioner's fall inspection, Cadets Armory, 2.

The Durant, Inc.: "Harvest Festival," The Durant Grounds, Huntington Avenue, 2.

Twenty-first Century Club: Luncheon, talk on "Steel Mill Labor and Industrial Peace," 12:15; "Women's Rights," 1:30; "Women's City Club: Discussion on 'The Development of the American Drama,'" by Haywood Brown, Pilgrim Hall, 3.

Massachusetts Teachers' Federation: Luncheon, Copley-Place, 12.

Music  
Jordan Hall—Piano recital by Rudolph Ganz, 8.

**RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES**

Tonight  
WNAC (Boston)—8, children's half-hour of stories and music, 8 to 10, concert by Boston Symphony, 10.

WGB (Medford, Hillside)—6, news and sport briefs, 6:30, police reports, 6:45, condition of Massachusetts highways, 7:15, "Some Causes of the Coal Shortage," 7:30, readings and musical program.

WBZ (Springfield)—5, concert, 7:30.

"Tales for the Kiddies," 5, concert, 7:45; "The Story of the Earth," 6, educational program, 7:45, address of John Bassett Moore, judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, delivered to the Governor of the State of New York, Albany radio drama, 8.

WEAF (New York)—7:45, baritones solo, 8, songs by choral society, 8:30, "The Ultimate Solution," 8:45, soprano solo, 8:55, "What's New in Radio," 9:10, violin solo, 9:20, reading of poems and stories of William Henry Drummond.

WOR (New York)—6, "Kiddie Songs and Stories," 6:30, "The Cheery Philosopher," 7:15, "The Cheerful Philosopher," 8:10, banjo tunes, 8:40, election talk, 9, "People's Concert," 10, dramatic reading.

WOR (New York)—15, tenor solo, 8:30, "Man in the Moon Stories for Children," 8:45, "The Moon Stories for Children," 8:50, "WRC (Washington)—8, children's hour, 8:15, song recital, 8:30, violin recital, 8 to 10, piano, song and violin recitals.

Tomorrow's Football Broadcasts

WNAC (Boston)—8, Harvard University vs. Holy Cross.

WV (New York)—Princeton University vs. Notre Dame.

WP&R (State College, Pa.)—2:30, Pennsylvania State College vs. United States Naval Academy.

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### GOVERNORS PLEDGE ENFORCEMENT AID TO MR. COOLIDGE

(Continued from Page 1)

yesterday behind closed and guarded doors, when the conference reconvened today the press and public were permitted to enter the chamber.

The invitation of Governor Sweet to the governors to sign the "round robin" was the signal for a bitter attack from the so-called wet ranks. John J. Blaine, Governor of Wisconsin, and John M. Parker, Governor of Louisiana, led this attack, which was followed by a defense of the Sweet resolution by Pat M. Neff, Governor of Texas.

WEST BADEN, Ind., Oct. 19 (AP)—Adoption by the Governors' Conference today of a resolution pledging President Coolidge fullest co-operation in the enforcement of prohibition was accompanied by a tumult of shouting and stamping, during which John M. Parker, Governor of Louisiana, left the meeting.

The resolution was placed before the conference by William E. Sweet, Governor of Colorado, with a demand for a record roll call. Its adoption, however, was in voice vote. Governor Sweet said:

Let this conference proclaim to every man and woman, and to the distiller in this country that this law will be enforced. And let us proclaim to the enemies of the Constitution that never more will America look upon the plight of civilization and the curse of humanity since began—the liquor traffic.

This is not a consideration of the merits of prohibition. That question was settled by the voice of 100,000 people, and will be settled forever. No state, be it New York or Wisconsin, has the right to encourage the enemies of the Federal Constitution.

**Chairman Pounds for Order**

Governor Parker interrupted the statement that the Ku Klux Klan was seeking to take charge of the Constitution, and Governor Blaine rose to a point of order to challenge Governor Neff on his statement regarding encouraging enemies of the Constitution. With several governors clamoring for the floor, Governor Baxter restored order only by vigorous pounding with a gavel.

Leaning over Governor Neff's chair and shaking his finger at him, Governor Blaine asked: "Will the Governor please answer the question whether enforcement of the law is in proclamations or in actions?" "We must show the outlaws that first there is the will of public officers to enforce the law," shouted Governor Neff.

"And second, we must put them on the rock piles of our state penitentiaries to teach them their ways."

George S. Silzer, Governor of New Jersey, joined the debate with the statement that New Jersey is no wetter than any other State. "We are in favor of law enforcement," he continued, "but the will to enforce the law was not the end of the question in New Jersey."

By a Staff Correspondent

WEST BADEN, Ind., Oct. 19—Despite the assertion that 100,000 homes in the wheat country are in distress, the Conference of Governors, which concludes its annual session here today, refused to go on record recommending any specific forms of relief for agriculture, holding that the rules of the conference did not indicate that it should be resolved into a "legislative body."

The conference rejected, on a voice vote, a motion by Alex J. Grossbeck, Governor of Michigan, that a committee be appointed to draw up recommendations. This action followed an earnest plea by R. A. Nestor, Governor of North Dakota, a big wheat-growing State, that the governors co-operate in giving the wheat farmer a square deal. Governor Nestor asserted that although diversification of crops, regarded by the farmers themselves as the ultimate solution, has had a chance to bear fruit, temporary relief is required, in face of the low purchasing power of the farmer's dollar, unless the Nation is ready to see great areas of wheat farms abandoned.

Governors speaking on the Groesbeck motion wanted it broadened to include the cotton, live stock, dairy and other interests, which were declared to be affected similarly, though in less degree, to the wheat growers.

Clifford M. Walker, Governor of Georgia, declared the future of America depended on a satisfactory solution of the farm problem. John J. Blaine, Governor of Wisconsin, charged that there was too great a spread between producer and consumer of farm products.

Governmental help for the farmers was strongly opposed by James F. Hinkle, Governor of New Mexico, who believed there already was too much paternalism in the United States, and who declared the farmers would be vastly better off if left to fight out their own problems.

Mr. Pinchot on Age of Power

"We are on the threshold of the age of power" said Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, in an address this morning. He continued:

It will soon be possible for the first time in history to serve substantially every man, whoever he may be, with power according to his needs and on substantial economic terms. Electric power can now be transmitted at 220,000 volts, and 500 to 600 miles. It can be vastly cheapened if substantially all steam and water power sources within that distance are fed into a common reservoir from which substantially all demands, except those of automobiles and tractors, are supplied. This means that Pennsylvania will be in a pool of power, extending, perhaps, from the Kennebec to the Potomac River, and from the eastern coast to central Ohio and West Virginia. A thousand kilowatts capacity will be placed at the coal mines' mouths, saving the valuable power now wasted and generating it at a cost as cheap as Niagara.

Instead of hauling the coal about the country by rail, its energy will be sent over the wires. The freight capacity of the railroads will thus be greatly increased. Better paying freight will replace the coal and will be hauled more quickly and cheaply. And light will be greatly reduced to manufacturers and householders and

for the first time these advantages will be shared by the farmers on substantially equal terms with the city folk. Improved industrial systems for prisons were urged by E. Lee Trinkle, Governor of Virginia, who declared the result would be better law enforcement. He regarded the question of employment of the inmates of penal institutions as one of the most pressing problems. He added:

With thousands of prisoners already in idleness, or improperly employed, in state as well as in local institutions, in all parts of the United States, together with the large number of men who have for years employed prison labor under contract are withdrawing from the prison fields, in response to the growing public demand for the abolition of the contract system, the prison labor problem constitutes one of the really big economic and social questions of the day.

Both organized Labor and industrial organizations are coming to agree that labor can be employed best and most equitably under the so-called "Status System" which contemplates the employment of the prisoners in productive enterprises, manufacturing articles which are required for consumption by state and other public agencies.

The system is being urged to reduce the old contract system, not only by organized Labor and some of the largest business concerns, but by chambers of commerce, women's clubs and philanthropic and religious organizations.

Irrespective of the many difficulties of administration which are involved,

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE PAYS HIS TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN IDEALS

Clemency to the Vanquished and  
Trust in Common People  
Eulogized at Springfield

By a Staff Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19—The news of David Lloyd George's tribute to Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., had preceded him, and the British statesman was greeted on his arrival here this morning with more than cordial welcome by a strong number many thousands. He speaks here today and departs tonight for Louisville, Ky.

Back in the days of hero-worship

when young Lloyd George, in the Welsh coal field, was dreaming great dreams and working with might and main to realize them, he found a "Life of Abraham Lincoln."

The early days of Lincoln seemed to fit his way.

He read every book he could find about the great American.

With time came prominence and power, and still it was Lincoln whose kind greatness bridged the gulf of the half century intervening and kept him company. Today he visited his home.

**Enthusiastic Greeting**

A great crowd, standing umbrellas to

umbrellas, packed the station platform

and overflowed into the streets to

greet the distinguished visitor. They

followed the long line of cars to the

courthouse square and on to the

Lincoln home on Eighth Street.

The route passed the old Capitol,

from the steps of which, Mr. Lincoln

debated Stephen A. Douglas in the

days of his first campaign.

At the Lincoln house the crowds were even

greater than down town, but only

members of the party and correspondents

were admitted.

Inside the house Mr. Lloyd George,

Dame Margaret Lloyd George, and

Miss Megan, were taken under the

guardianship of Miss Mary Brown, a

grandniece of Mrs. Lincoln, who has

charge of the home. Nothing of interest escaped the attention of Mr. Lloyd George. "Ah," he said, immediately on entering, "I have a copy of that picture of Mr. Lincoln in my study," pointing to a small portrait.

"I have come to Springfield with

one purpose, and one purpose only.

That is to pay my humble and reverent tribute to the memory of one of the great men of the world.

There have been many great men

whose names have been inscribed on the scroll of human history. There

are only a few whose names have be-

come a legend among men. Among

these is conspicuously stamped the

name of Abraham Lincoln. He belongs

to mankind in every race, in every

clime and in every age. His example

and his wise sayings, the inheritance

of mankind, will be quoted and will

last to the end of the ages. He has mes-

sages for the moment, for this present

hour.

With concluding plea that the

teachings of America's great emancipa-

tor be kept alive throughout the

## MARYLAND DRIES PIN THEIR HOPES ON STATE SENATE

(Continued from Page 1)

naturally favored prohibition in past years, for the farmers are dry, and the farmers nominally hold power. Fear of Baltimore's wet control is largely responsible for keeping the city's representation at Annapolis small. However, as the system works out, country law-makers come down to the capital more intent on serving the interests of their own small section than those of the State.

Their power is combined with that of other county delegations, and produces a system of political deals and the custom of trading support of one bill in return for support of another.

**Governor's Influence**

Maryland's politics, some observers assert, have been demoralized by such maneuvers. It is against this background at Annapolis that Governor Ritchie has fought a state dry code tooth and nail, and fought it successfully. The Governor can use his influence to cut down appropriations which country delegations like so much to take home with them, and thereby sway votes. The Governor sliced appropriations of certain dry representatives in half, it is said, at the time of the former dry-code fight, and held the threat of similar action over others.

Control of the Senate, if the drys can get it, will be a powerful counter-weapon to the Governor's power. Let prohibition win its expected victory there, and an intimation that law and order is the outstanding issue of the session will be put through at once. Then, if the Governor seeks to block law enforcement, he will find his own legislative program blocked in the upper House.

Running against Mr. Ritchie is Alexander Armstrong, the state Attorney-General. He is a wet, though the drys think him amenable to reason. The difference between the two is about the difference expressed in their respective party platforms, the Democrats attacking the Volstead Act and demanding state control, the Republicans offering a strong plank for "law enforcement" and not mentioning the liquor issue at all.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is active here, and seems to have influenced the Democratic liquor plank, which contains the same inconsistency about "states' rights" found in similar arguments of the association offered over the country. States that oppose the dry law, it is asserted, should have the right to nullify it because of their "independent sovereignty." When it comes to enforcing the dry law, on the other hand, it is urged that the matter should be left entirely in the hands of the Federal Government, "independent sovereignty" being forgotten.

**Drys Are Confident**

In Maryland, the Democratic Party is its platform no sooner declares that "each state should have an opportunity" to settle the liquor problem to suit itself, than it adds, "we feel that responsibility for enforcement here should rest on the Federal Government alone."

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has also issued a questionnaire to every candidate, low or high—whether in an administrative position or only a clerk of courts—asking his wet or dry stand. It will support those who check the space for "moderation" and "liberalization." For all this, Maryland prohibitionists are confident.

The Anti-Saloon League represents 700 Protestant churches in Maryland. It is in fighting form and determined to win. Against the drys are pitted a wet Governor and two wet senators. There is no more enforcement code

**Registered at The Christian  
Science Publishing House**

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Harry C. Dunning, Harpwell, Me. Harold J. Short, Auburn, N. Y. Mrs. C. C. Starkweather, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Zoro D. Clark, Omaha, Neb. Mae Harsh Baker, Toledo, O. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Baker, Toledo. Howard Curry Baker, Toledo, O. Oscar Davies, Merriam, Kan.

**From California  
Direct to You**

Beautiful Redwood Christmas Boxes of California Figs, Dates, Raisins, Candy, etc. Write for colored literature.

**California Specialty Products Co.**

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**JUST A GREAT  
INVENTION**

The interesting story with pictures describing this combination pot, oven and utensils, mailed free upon request.

Can you imagine having biscuits, pies, apples, raisins, etc., or roasting meats thoroughly and correctly in a simple set over the fire, heated by gas, oil, alcohol or canned fuel?

Of course you can't imagine any such magic, that has not already been actually seen in this "Master Pot" perform wonders!

"The Story" of how this "Master Pot" can be invented is very interesting. It tells you about one of the greatest cooking utilities that man has known. How to reduce your fuel bills 75% to 90%. (Think of that.) How to bake and roast your food quickly, scientifically, and without using an oven.

Every woman, and man, also, should read "The Story" of this modern invention. It is a real **FREE UPON REQUEST** by sending your name and address to

Ruth Scott, Cadmus Products Co., Bayonne, N. J.

in the State than there is at present in New York. But it is just this dry weakness which is counted upon to arouse the decent citizens of Maryland to put the State in line with the Nation's stand on enforcement. The dry counter-attack, furthermore, is being led by astute political students who are letting no chance slip.

The senator whose change of vote defeated the enforcement code in the last Legislature, it is interesting to add, is wise enough not even to try to seek office again. He comes from a dry farm constituency and has "retired from politics," he says, having "no further political ambitions."

**DE MOLAY ORDER  
GROWING RAPIDLY**

Ten New Chapters in State Soon, Promises Mr. Clark

Rapid world-wide growth of the Order of De Molay was reported last night by Zoro D. Clark, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Chapter, to members of Boston Chapter and a large number of visiting Master Masons, following initiation ceremonies in the Masonic Temple, East Boston.

"Ten new chapters will be instituted in Massachusetts within the next few months," announced Mr. Clark, who has been working in New England for the last six weeks in the interests of the order and who instituted chapters at Fitchburg and Springfield at Worcester, Beverly, Lowell and Salem will follow within 30 days, he said.

Since its organization in 1912, at Kansas City, Mo., the Order of De Molay has spread over the world, and today has 1100 active chapters with more than 125,000 members, Mr. Clark said. The order is for boys from 16 to 21 years of age and stresses filial devotion, patriotism, love of public schools and free institutions.

**BOSTON BROKER  
IS REINSTATED**

Holding that John C. Stonemetz, Boston broker, "has been sufficiently disciplined," the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities today reinstated him as a licensed broker. Mr. Stonemetz' case had been before the department, and the courts for several months, the cases involving alleged fraudulent dealings in the securities of Mutual Divide, a concern whose stock was banned under the blue sky law.

The broker was recently found not guilty by a Suffolk County jury. He petitioned for reinstatement, and although there was certain opposition to allowing him to do business again the department has returned his license in the conviction that he realizes the serious intent of the act against fraudulent sale of securities.

**FOUR EXPERTS ADDED  
TO PLANNING STAFF**

A report from the City Planning Board on a comprehensive plan, with 25-year program for street widening and zoning systems, should be ready by Dec. 15, or in season for drafting the necessary legislation to be introduced in the Legislature, Mayor Curley said yesterday in announcing the appointment of four additional experts to the staff of the board, and if the proposed plans are rejected then it will be for the voters to decide whether they will continue present conditions. The new appointees are: Glenn Hall, C. M. Herick, David Hansen and G. F. Rosenbaum.

**STATE INSPECTION  
OF MOTOR CARS URGED**

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 19—Removal of unsafe motor vehicles from the public highways by means of leg-

## "GAS" PRICE SLUMP CREDITED TO PRESS EXPOSURE OF TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

price. Under conditions existing in many lines of business in the country today, however, there is an attempt to keep the law from working in the other direction.

"That is, when there is an over-supply every attempt is made to check the wheels against rolling down hill. The law of supply and demand exists but there is little tendency to invoke what the business man likes to call 'destructive competition.' What business needs in many lines is a desire to do business, which will bring competition back into its own."

**Another Drop Hinted**

In the light of the recent decrease, the return of Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, from the gasoline conference of the attorneys-general in Chicago, has increased public interest in the gasoline question. Indications are also found that another drop in the gasoline price is not far off, and it is predicted that a price of 16 cents a gallon is possible by the first of the new year.

Mr. Benton will leave shortly for Washington to lay before the Attorney-General of the United States the conclusions reached by the Chicago conference. The Massachusetts law officer was chosen on the executive committee of the meeting, which is charged with presenting a list of all recommendations to the federal authorities.

The conference voted to recommend according to Mr. Benton, that the various state and federal departments proceed to make a searching investigation of the petroleum industry, that the states co-operate in placing evidence before the proper authorities that may indicate violations of law, that co-operation in enforcement be followed and that particular attention be directed to any indications of unlawful combinations or discriminations.

The conference concluded that the public welfare demands the conservation of national resources in petroleum. Therefore, it urges that attention be given to the most efficient methods of refining and distribution so that it may be supplied to the public at the lowest possible cost. Limitation of exportation when necessary in the public interest is suggested, as well as the enactment of laws that may be needed.

Attention is turned to the "gilded temple" method of distributing gasoline. On this point the conference recommends "that special attention be given to the prevention of unnecessary and wasteful increase and duplication of service stations and the unreasonable expense and extravagance which unnecessarily increase the cost of gasoline and other petroleum products to the public."

The recommendations include changes in freight rates; the making of pipe lines between states and in states common carriers; that uniform grades be established for petroleum products; that the legislation necessary to enforce these recommendations, and that a standing executive committee of nine be created by the conference to carry on a permanent organization.

**STATE INSPECTION  
OF MOTOR CARS URGED**

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 19—Removal of unsafe motor vehicles from the public highways by means of leg-

islation requiring that every such vehicle be carefully tested and passed by state inspectors before being admitted for registration is suggested by Robbins B. Stoeckel, motor vehicle commissioner, in the October bulletin of the motor vehicle department.

It would also be required under this tentative plan that automobile registrants be called upon to demonstrate financial responsibility.

## EXCLUSION FROM TANGIER CONGRESS RESENTED BY ITALY

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 19—No official communication has yet been received by the Italian Foreign Office regarding the formula agreed upon by the experts in London, a formula that is to serve as the basis for discussion of the Tangier question at the conference which is to assemble in Paris on Monday. Nor has any invitation to attend the conference been received in Rome.

Resentment at Italy's exclusion is felt here, and the irritation against Great Britain, which arose since Corfu was occupied, has now been transferred to France, which is blamed for opposing Italy's participation.

The Popolo d'Italia frankly admits Italy's right to participate in the Tangier settlement. It says Benito Mussolini is not to blame if his point of view could not prevail. It, however, reiterates that Italy, on account of its geographical position, cannot disinter-

est itself in Tangier.

## INDIA HAS RADIO COMPANY

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, Oct. 19—A company with capital of £2,000,000 sterling has been registered in Bombay under the name of the Indian Radio-Telegraph Company, Limited. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Rajender N. Mukerjee, and Purnothandam Thakurdas being among the directors. The objects of the company are to acquire governmental concessions for the erection of high-power stations, and telephone stations, with the right of carrying on such stations as a commercial telegraph and telephone service with the United Kingdom, the overseas dominions, and other parts of the world.

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problem of finding competent men to

serve on juries centers in the men who select them.

He thought it might be well

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## SECRETS INVOLVED IN PRICE OF COAL

Dealers Before Investigating Committee Decline to Answer Certain Queries in Public

Business secrets, which the public is not entitled to know, in the opinion of coal dealers, in attempting to account for prices charged for anthracite, pervade the coal business, it was brought out yesterday when the special coal investigating committee of the Massachusetts Legislature sat all the afternoon to hear the largest Boston dealers account for the latest increase in price of anthracite. The committee will sit again next Tuesday morning to complete its inquiry.

After the reading of a statement of the committee's objects and the placing under oath of the dealers by John W. Haigis, Senator from Greenfield and chairman, the roll of the dealers was called. The Commonwealth Coal Company was the only one failing to appear. Senator Haigis asked each dealer whether he had made an increase in price of 50 cents within the last few days. All replied in the affirmative except George L. Batchelder, treasurer of Batchelder Brothers, Inc., who reported no higher price.

### Mr. Hamlin First Witness

Edward Hamlin, president of the Metropolitan Coal Company, was the first witness, and two hours were spent in cross-examining him. Mr. Hamlin also appeared in behalf of the Frost, Locke and Staples coal companies, the stock of which is either owned entirely or controlled by the Metropolitan. The witness cited figures showing increases in mine prices ranging from 70¢ to 89¢ a ton. The retail price increase is \$1 since Aug. 1.

"But," said Henry L. Shattuck, House chairman of the committee, "those increases are on long tons, are they not? The dollar increase is on short."

"Yes, but it amounts to the same thing as a short ton," Mr. Hamlin replied.

"Do you mean to tell me that you loose 240 pounds out of every ton before you put it in the cellar?" Mr. Shattuck demanded.

"Just about," the dealer said. "The deduction is about 8 or 9 per cent, sometimes much higher."

### Fifty-Cent Carrying Charge

Another detail that interested the committee was the 50-cent carrying charge asked by the company when a ton of anthracite has to be put in the bin by other means than a chute. Mr. Hamlin asserted that his company does not buy from the so-called independents and declared that his books had shown red ink in the anthracite business since April 1.

Here, Senator John M. Gibbs of Waltham did some questioning. He brought out that the Metropolitan pays 7 per cent on its stock, that it has a surplus of \$700,000, and that it has regularly been paying a quarterly dividend on its stock. According to Mr. Hamlin deliveries in Boston are not normal, and he described the Government figures on coal through the New England gateways as "meaning nothing."

F. B. Walker, president of the Stetson Coal Company, told the committee that the books of his concern are open to the committee and offered the co-operation of his office help. Mr. Hamlin made a similar offer. Edward H. Baker, president of the Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company, was asked several questions, the majority of which he preferred to answer in private. All of the process of cross-examination was punctuated by offers to answer certain queries under conditions where publicity would not be given them.

### TRAFFIC OFFICERS' TIME SHORTENED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19 (Special)—The time on duty for the Providence traffic policemen has been shortened by 35 minutes by a vote of the Board of Police Commissioners. Hereafter the traffic division will report for roll calls at 8:15 a. m., and at 6:30 p. m.

For many years the division was recruited from among the men who were liable to discipline for petty infractions of the rules but, with the increasing numbers of motor vehicles, police executives say that a specially capable policeman is required for traffic posts. The reduction in the working day is an inducement to patrolmen to undertake traffic duty voluntarily and to avert resignations of men dissatisfied with it.

### NAMES SELECTED FOR NEW STEAMERS

Names have been selected by the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., for the two new passenger and freight steamers now nearing completion at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's shipyards at Sparrow's Point, Md., and intended for the Boston-New York all-water night service. The vessels will be christened "Boston" and "New York." The Boston will be launched Oct. 27, and the New York a short time thereafter. Both steamers will be put in commission with the opening of the summer all-water service next May, using the Cape Cod Canal.

Since the Harvard and the Yale were taken off this route some years

ago and sent to the Pacific coast, the service has been maintained by smaller vessels, but of sufficient size to handle the business. Traffic has been increasing, however, of recent years, and the Eastern Steamship Lines decided to build new and larger boats. Consequently, the Boston and the New York are larger than the Harvard and the Yale. The new vessels cost approximately \$1,750,000 each measure 403 feet long, with a normal speed of 17 knots and a maximum speed of 19 knots. They will be turbine driven and oil burning, and will have accommodations for 900 passengers.

## WINDSOR CHOSEN FOR NEXT MEETING

### Compulsory Education Officials Elect New Officers

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19 (Special)—At the closing session of the National League of Compulsory Education Officials this morning, James R. Cannon, attendance director at Providence, R. I., was elected president; John A. Parker, school attendance director of this city, was chosen vice-president and chairman of the executive committee, and George E. Whitman, attendance director at Cleveland, O., was re-elected secretary. Windsor, Ont., was chosen as the next meeting point.

At the banquet last night, Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, discussed the problem of adapting education to guide and fit students to fill useful places in the complex modern world.

He said he based large hopes on vocational and continuation schools, and would even advise that no student should receive a diploma who had not worked for a time at some profitable occupation.

William L. Bodine of Chicago, founder of the league, made an appeal for better provisions for veteran teachers in the service.

In a previous meeting yesterday, Dr. John Dill Robertson of the Chicago Board of Education, protested against the many inhibitions put upon school children nowadays, and characterized the attempt to standardize children for purposes of health study as "utter nonsense."

Every child must be studied as an individual case, he said, and as the idea that a child at a given age should be of certain weight or measurements was absurd, and elaborate systems maintained in that connection largely a waste of time.

### CANADIAN POET TO READ SELECTIONS AT COLLEGE CLUB

Bliss Carman, "Poet Laureate" of Canada, will read from his poems at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

This will be the first of a series of three readings given for the benefit of the International Institute for Girls in Spain. The other two poets, who will appear Nov. 5 and 19, respectively, are Alfred Kreymborg and Mrs. Leonora Speyer.

Lewis Kennedy Morse, president of the International Institute, will introduce Mr. Carman. After the reading the poet will be the guest of honor at a luncheon in the College Club, and in the afternoon will be entertained by the Boston Authors' Club.

Mr. Carman is the poet of "Vagabond," the "Pipes of Pan," and "April Aria."

He has been publishing poems of love and nature at frequent intervals ever since he first flamed on the literary horizon with his poem, "Low Tide at Grand Pre," which, strangely enough, appeared in Boston. Boston publishers have brought out almost everything he has written, with the possible exception of an early edition, "Songs of the Sea Children," and "Christmas Eve at St. Gavins."

Although Bliss Carman was born a Canadian, after taking his A. B. and A. M. at the University of New Brunswick he did two years post graduate work in Harvard, and further graduate studies at Edinburgh. Moreover, his ancestors were living round Concord just prior to the Revolution.

Mr. Carman is therefore almost as much a Yankee as Emerson or Thoreau.

Next year will mark the publication of what may be his most important volume—about 100 poems, entirely new. Odell Shepard is writing a book on "Bliss Carman," which will appear probably before the new volume of poetry. Mr. Carman is also working on an Oxford edition of American verse, so that 1924 promises to be a Bliss Carman year in literature.

### PUBLIC SPEAKING COURSE

Extemporaneous speaking, preparation and delivering of addresses on various occasions, vocal technique, platform deportment, the handling of materials for debate, and the discussion of selected topics are some of the subjects which will be covered in the university extension course in public speaking, which will open at the Normal Art School, Exeter and Newbury streets, next Tuesday evening.

To accommodate the large number of students expected for the course, two sections will meet, one meeting at 6 and one at 8 o'clock. The course is offered under the auspices of the Massachusetts Department of Education.

## W. C. T. U. CLOSES JUBILEE SESSION

### Plea for Respect for Law Made by Lieut.-Governor Fuller at Banquet—Officers Elected

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 19—Songs, cheers, country rally cries and a banquet with stirring speeches by men and women prominent in politics, clubs, journalism and prohibition work throughout the State, marked the close of the fiftieth annual state convention of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union Thursday night. Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor, was the chief speaker.

Abraham Lincoln said that the country could not live half slave and half free. That was true. A fearful Civil War had to occur to prove it. Now we face another crisis. I say to you, countrymen, live half law-abiding and half law-defying. Is there any man or woman who will dare stand up and say: "I don't believe in the Constitution." Is there any man or woman who will subscribe to the doctrine that we should obey the laws we like and disregard the laws that interfere with our indulgences?

There are a good many people, called reasonable and citizens, who think it smart to outfit or defend the 19th Amendment. They must change their attitude or they will destroy the Republic. This is essentially a question of the power of a democracy to function. I have faith in the American people. I believe that they will see the truth.

There is the man who flouts the Constitution and the laws because he is simply practicing "personal liberty," personal liberty the thing we have cherished for a century and a half in this land, the thing for which our forefathers fought: the thing which enabled some of the darkest moments of the World War. Shame upon those flippancy or obtuse people who would take the sacred words and commitments to just and content for the Government of their Republic. Allegiance to the Constitution will win because it is vitalized by the soul of this Nation.

Mrs. Alice G. Ropes of Wollaston was re-elected for a second term as president of the organization. Miss Laura A. Jones of Wellesley Hills was re-elected vice-president-at-large for a second year. Mrs. Ada B. Fribush of Boston as corresponding secretary for the eleventh term, Mrs. Helen H. Worrall of Dorchester re-elected treasurer and Mrs. Annie M. Bennett of Brookline, who has been filling an unexpected term as recording secretary, was elected to that position.

A gold medal contest for supremacy in delivering an address was won by Miss Esther Callan of Everett. Her subject was "Hats Off to the Past—Coats Off to the Future."

### EFFORT TO ASSIST EUROPEAN STUDENTS

Presidents, deans and representative students from schools, colleges and universities throughout New England, will attend a dinner and meeting Saturday night in the Walker Memorial building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to consider means of continuing the much needed assistance for European students.

Speakers will include Henry P. Talbot, head of Technology; Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar; Graham Romayne Taylor, who conducted an investigation of student conditions in Russia for the National Information Bureau, and Raymond Thomas Rich, Brown '22, who has been acting secretary of the European Student Relief.

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Mr. Carman is therefore almost as much a Yankee as Emerson or Thoreau.

Next year will mark the publication of what may be his most important volume—about 100 poems, entirely new. Odell Shepard is writing a book on "Bliss Carman," which will appear probably before the new volume of poetry. Mr. Carman is also working on an Oxford edition of American verse, so that 1924 promises to be a Bliss Carman year in literature.

### ART

#### Architects and Students Show Summer Sketches

A visit to the show of summer sketches by architects and students at the Walker building, the Royal Building, 491 Boylston Street, provides reminders of the many picturesque nooks and corners of the city. Throughout the vacation period, apparently, while many of the practicing architects were roaming Europe or rustinating in Maine, several of the Tech architectural students put aside their studies of industrial sketching in the city.

The volume of L. V. Goriansky's work is astonishing, and there is no little charm in the delicacy with which he uses pencil and mere hints of color.

The water colors of Hugh Perrin indicate a strong feeling for color and large, sure way of approaching his subjects. J. H. Raftery's drawings are

done with a sure hand, and his architectural sketches are good.

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## NEAR AND FAR EAST CONDITIONS TOLD CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL

### American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions Hold Annual Meeting

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19 (Special)—A comprehensive picture of conditions existing in the Near and Far East was presented this morning by speakers at the annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held in connection with the National Congregational Council.

The Rev. J. Kingsley Birge of the International College at Smyrna gave a graphic description of the critical conditions in Turkey and the plight of Greek and Armenian refugees. He read personal letters from Christian workers recounting outrages inflicted on teachers and students taken prisoners along with members of the native university groups.

The council has adopted resolutions urging upon the United States Government a resumption of diplomatic relations with Greece, and the negotiations of a new treaty with Turkey, also to take initiative in securing the appointment of an international commission to handle the refugee problem.

The Rev. John Chandler described the situation in India, where he said that since the World War there has been a marked reaction of spirit against all western symbols. Nevertheless, he saw abundant grounds for unremitting efforts in that field. The Rev. Samuel H. Leger reported on China and the Rev. Helton Pedley on Japan.

The Rev. Edward C. Moore, Hartford, Conn., presided as head of the American board and general discussion of foreign mission problems followed the speeches. This afternoon the work in Asia and Africa was reviewed.

Announcement has been made to the National Council delegates by the Rev. Jason Noble Pierce of Washington, D. C., that President Calvin Coolidge was last night elected a member of the First Congregational Church in the

Capital, where he is a regular attendant. He was elected honorary member of the council Wednesday.

#### League of Nations Indorsed

At a meeting last night the Rev. Frederick Lynch, editor of Christian Work, urged the need of America entering the League of Nations and said there is no possibility of a permanent peaceful civilization until the nations can learn to live the community life as Christians everywhere have learned to live it.

He said he had passed a considerable part of the last four years on the continent of Europe and everywhere Christian leaders brought the same answer to the question of what were the lessons taught by the World War.

In Europe, he observed, peoples were looking to the League with pathetic yearning, not because of the Covenant or Article X specifically, but because it marks the first great step toward community life of nations and hence is the star of hope.

There are indications, he said, that in America are beginning to so regard it, as in the hearty reception accorded Lord Robert Cecil on his visit, the attitude taken by Senator George Wharton Pepper and others, and the support given to the World Court.

At a meeting in the Second Congregational Church, Holyoke, last night, the Rev. Willard L. Sperry of Harvard advocated a revision of methods of Bible teaching to the young on the basis of truths that will be vindicated later in life, and predicted that the religious education program of the future would emanate not from the theological schools, but from the universities and graduate schools of training for education.

Prof. Benjamin W. Bacon of Yale spoke on the theological heritage of Congregationalists, and plead for the preservation of the unity of spirit that characterizes that body.

to enforce its decision. Its three main functions are:

1. The improvement in the general welfare of the world; this work is done through the bureau of international commission.

2. Steps toward international disarmament; this is done by the exchange of information and by mutual agreement.

3. The prevention of war through the peaceful settlement of disputes. Justiciable questions can be referred to the World Court. Diplomatic or political questions are referred to the Council and the Assembly.

There's no expectation that the entry of the United States alone into the League of Nations would solve all the problems under consideration, but there would seem to be no question but what the prestige and authority of the United States, if thrown in with the other 52 nations of the League, would increase the effectiveness of the permanent organization.

#### STATES SHARE WASHINGTON ELM

Washington elm, landmark of Revolutionary days, under which George Washington took command of the Continental Army, and which city officials of Cambridge have finally decided must come down, will be cut into 50 pieces, one to be sent to each state in the Union, the District of Columbia and another in Washington, D. C. The Park Commission of Cambridge has received nearly 600 letters offering suggestions on what to put in place of the tree, and one popular plan is to build a monument on the site through contributions of school children's pennies.

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## FIELD SECRETARY FOR MT. HOLYOKE

### Miss Gertrude Bruyn Named for New Position

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 19 (Special)—Miss Gertrude Bruyn, of 5 Oak Street, Springfield, Mass., has been appointed to the newly created administrative office of field secretary at Mount Holyoke College, which is to have as its function the supervision of the raising of all college funds, exclusive of board and tuition, and the carrying into effect of a proposal made earlier in the year to establish a Living Endowment Fund as a permanent source of income for the college.

After her graduation from Mount Holyoke College in 1914, Miss Bruyn studied at Columbia University and took up social work in New York City. In 1917 she returned to Mount Holyoke, where she occupied the position of instructor in economics for one year. Later she again did social work in Chicago and Washington, occupying a position in the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor in Washington for some time.

The Living Endowment Fund, for which Miss Bruyn will enlist support, includes an alumnae fund and a non-alumnae fund, the latter to be built up

by friends of the college willing to contribute a fixed amount annually toward its income.

The field secretary will receive pledges from alumnae and turn over alumnae payments to the treasurer of the Alumnae Association, and will also receive pledges from non-alumnae donors, and turn over these payments to the treasurer of the college.

The two main sources of income will thus be under the control of a single person, which will make the establishment of definite financial policies for the college possible, and it is hoped, in a sufficiently large stable income to do away with the necessity of future periodic drives.

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## DRY LEADERS PROMISE TO SHOW WET CONDITIONS IN HAVERHILL

### Law Enforcement Week to Open With Many Meetings, at Which Affidavits Will Be Read

If they mean to have war, let it begin here," is the broadside which is to be fired on Sunday in Haverhill to start the observance of Law Enforcement Week, according to Malcolm C. Davis, district superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, which is conducting the program with the co-operation of the Ministers' Association and the Federation of

Seventeen Protestant churches are to open their pulpits next Sunday to speakers from the Anti-Saloon League who will tell of some violations of the law and urge the public generally to take an active part in the movement that is gaining force daily to put the Eighteenth Amendment into operation so that the full benefits of prohibition may be enjoyed.

Various other meetings will be held during the week, at which flagrant violations of the law will be exposed and better enforcement programs discussed and organized. R. P. Hutton, superintendent of the league, is to address the Kiwanis Club at a luncheon on Tuesday noon. On Thursday he will address the Rotary Club at luncheon.

In Haverhill testimony involving prominent citizens in liquor law violations is to be presented in the expectation of rousing the residents to insistence on law enforcement and the formation of a program which they shall put through to that end.

In two days time two investigators, working under direction of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League in the early part of this month, obtained sufficient evidence to enable them to make affidavits on alleged violations of the liquor law in at least a score of places in Haverhill, Mr. Davis says. Some of the resorts named are in the foreign sections of the city, and some are not.

One property used for illegal purposes is owned, according to the assessor's records, by a citizen who is quite generally held in high esteem by the townsmen, Mr. Davis declares. The proprietor of one of the places that the investigators visited,

#### PLANTS MAY HAVE TO CURTAIL

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Oct. 19 (Special)—Clarance T. Miller, superintendent of the W. W. Dyer Company, has given notice that manufacturing concerns will have to figure on curtailing if Woonsocket's water supply fails any lower. Unless the reservoir begins to fill soon, Mr. Miller stated, the use of water will be limited to drinking and fire service.

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Particular Milk  
For Particular People  
Arden Dairy Farms  
Arden, Calif.  
have produced this high quality milk  
exclusively for particular families of  
Los Angeles County for sixteen years.

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## MANY THRILLING CONTESTS EXPECTED FOR TOMORROW

Harvard and Princeton Await Outcome With Concern—Yale Faces "Unknown Quantity" in Bucknell Eleven

For a Saturday afternoon in October tomorrow promises to furnish the eastern college football fans with more than the usual number of thrilling contests and if all the bigger colleges come through with clean slates, it will be a big surprise to those who have watched the work of the various elevens up to the present time.

The burden of the "Big Three" appear to be in for about the busiest afternoon that they will have before the championship games start, while the third member does not know quite what to expect, although a comfortable victory is looked for. Harvard and Princeton are the two which are looking forward to Holy Cross and Notre Dame with considerable concern. After all, it is always which Harvard made against Middlebury last Saturday. Crimson followers do not know what to expect of the morrow. Of one thing they are quite certain and that is that unless their eleven shows better football this weekend than it displayed last, Harvard will not be able to claim a clean slate when the referee's whistle blows for the last time. Reports from the Stadium indicate that the Harvard players have remained considerably on the way of offensive strength during the past five days. Holy Cross does not appear quite as strong as in some years past, the team not yet having had a really severe test on which to try out its possibilities. Harvard, however, always finds the Worcester team a worthy competitor and this year is not expected to be any exception.

Princeton has been working hard to get into shape for a hard game with Notre Dame, and the followers of the Orange and Black are sure that their team will put up a great battle. Notre Dame has a very powerful eleven, as shown by its 13-to-0 victory over West Point last Saturday. The westerners are remarkably clever and have had in mind Coach W. W. Roper has had his players working hard perfecting a defense against this style of play, as well as building up a strong passing game of their own, so that tomorrow's contest in the Palmer Stadium is expected to furnish the spectators with a lot of up-to-date football.

### Yale Faces Bucknell

Yale is the member of the "Big Three" which does not know quite what to expect. Bucknell will be the Ells' opponent, and just how good that college is a conundrum. Bucknell has a heavy team which has won two of the three games it has played this season. Pittsford defeated it in the opening game, 21 to 0, so that it would seem as if the Ells, who have been running up big scores against all opposition, should win by a safe margin.

The Columbia-University of Pennsylvania game at Philadelphia will attract about as much attention as any game in the east tomorrow. It will furnish what will be called the first real test for the Blue and White under Haughton's coaching. Before the game with Wesleyan last Saturday, Columbia would not have received much consideration in picking the winner of tomorrow's contest; but since the Morningside Heights players disposed of Wesleyan, 12 to 6, there are many who are favoring Columbia for the Pennsylvanians does not appear to be the Pennsylvania of old; but it is hardly to be expected that Coach L. A. Young can build up a winning system in a few weeks. That progress is being made toward bringing the Red and Blue back to the high place it used to occupy in eastern college circles, is the opinion of those who are following the practice.

Cornell is another team which will be in for a lively afternoon when the Ithacans face Colgate University. That Colgate will put up a great battle, is assured, despite the fact that two of her best men will be unable to play. Coach Gilmore Dobbie realizes that his team is going to have a strenuous battle and has been working the Red and White players hard during the week.

Another battle of more than usual interest will bring the United States Naval Academy against Pennsylvania State College at State College. Annapolis won the game last year, 14 to 0; but neither team appears to be as strong this year.

Coach Hugo Bedek has been doing considerable experimenting at Penn State during the past days. Syracuse and Pittsburgh will come together at the Yankee Stadium. New York City, tomorrow, and this will be a great game, with the Orange favored to win.

Syracuse appears to have a very powerful eleven this fall, while Pittsburgh does not appear as strong as usual.

### West Point Expects Win

The United States Military Academy will be engaged in another intercollegiate match tomorrow when the Cadets battle against Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Last year the Cadets won, 19 to 6, and as they appear about as strong this fall, while reports from Auburn seem to indicate that Alabama is not as strong in 1922, the West Point followers expect to see their team back in the winning column after last week's lapse at the hands of Notre Dame.

Tomorrow marks the beginning of the Maine state championship series, with Bates playing the University of Maine and Colby facing Bowdoin. No doubt some of these local colleges may be when compared with other New England colleges, the games in this series always attract much interest, and usually furnish considerable exciting football. Last year Bates defeated Maine, 19 to 6, while Colby and Bowdoin played to a 6-to-6 tie. Maine is now making quite an impressive showing, so far as losing to these schools.

The next game in the series between the Kansas City American Association baseball team and the Baltimore Orioles of the International League will shift to Baltimore and the fifth game probably will be played tomorrow. In the last contest of the series to be played in Kansas City the locals defeated the visitors, 5 to 2, yesterday, chiefly through the fine hitting of Fred Schmitz, who struck out 10 visiting batsmen. The victory is Kansas City's third as against one for Baltimore.

Kansas City's first runs came in the fourth, when Good and Armstrong were passed with none out. Scott and Brief led off but Wright drove a line at Pitt, who misjudged it. The hit went for a triple and two runs scored. Wright crossed the plate on a wild pitch.

Baltimore rallied in the ninth. Porter led off with a single and went to second when Sheedy was hit by a pitched ball. Boley was out in a fly right, and Bishop struck out for the third time. Cobb, who had struck out three times, drove a base on balls. With the bases full, Maisel, hitting for Osgood, doubled into center field, scoring two men. Pitt filed to Brief. The score by innings:

EASTERN FOOTBALL SCORES			
HARVARD	YALE	YALE	YALE
26-R. L. State	6	53-N. Carolina	6
25-Middlebury	6	40-Georgia	12
41-PRINCETON	6	52-BRISTOLFIELD	28
16-Johns Hopkins	7	7-Vermont	28
17-Georgetown	7	6-Cobey	13
33-DARTMOUTH	7	12-PENN	13
8-Norwich	0	20-Frank & Mar.	13
8-Maize	0	6-Maryland	13
24-Boston	0	12-Swarthmore	18
42-SYRACUSE	0	32-PITTSBURGH	13
23-Wm. & Mary	0	21-Bucknell	13
23-Alabama	0	7-W. Virginia	13
17-CORNELL	3	35-COLUMBIA	13
41-St. Bonavent.	6	13-Ursinus	6
84-Susquehanna	0	6-Amherst	6
52-Wesleyan	0	12-Wesleyan	13
12-PENN. STATE	12	25-BROWN	6
55-1. Leb. Valley	8	34-Haverford	12
16-N. C. A. & M.	0	32-Colby	12
26-Etobacco	0	1-Wash. & Jeff.	12
94-WEST POINT	0	74-ANAPOLIS	12
41-Tennessee	0	39-Wm. & Mary	10
26-Florida	0	12-Dickinson	7
0-Notre Dame	12	27-W. Va. West.	7
61-COLGATE	13	19-WASH. & JEFF.	6
42-Clarkson	0	21-Bethany	7
52-Niagara	0	12-Brown	7
52-Ohio State	0	40-RUTGERS	7
13-AMHERST	23	33-WILLIAMS	7
60-Blowden	13	34-Hamilton	6
0-Columbia	0	28-Ren. P. L.	6
0-Union	0	6-Cornell	28
13	40	12-MUHLENBERG	6
27-Penn. M. A.	0	6-Fitzburgh	7
26-U. Penna.	0	10-Lehigh	6
14-MAINE	0	58-BOWDOIN	7
14-Vermont	0	12-Umherst	6
6-Dartmouth	0	6-Norwich	13
7-Conn. A. C.	0	7-C. Conn. A. C.	0
27-COLBY	13	27-COLBY	13
0-Brown	0	33-BATES	6
0-Springfield	0	7-Mass. A. C.	6
28	20	33-13	20

## Oklahoma Harriers Out for M.V. Honors

### Enter Serious Competition for the First Time

NORMAN, Okla., Oct. 18 (Special)—University of Oklahoma will enter into serious competition for cross-country honors in the Missouri Valley Conference, which will run according to definite Conference schedule for the first time, this year, according to J. C. Jacobs, track coach.

"We'll develop at least five good men, and give the Conference a race for its money," Jacobs declared.

Fifteen men are working on the cross-country squad: Joseph Scott '25, Rutherford '26, A. McElroy '26, H. Kimball '26, John Dunham '26, Q. Star '26, J. L. Dandy '26, Edmund '26, L. Ruckles '25, W. A. Clark '25, M. Miles '26, H. Smith '26, D. Ward '26, J. Bell '26, and Quinn Dickinson '26.

Scott is the only track letter man going out for cross-country this year, and was therefore appointed captain of the team by G. Bowen, director of athletics. Instead of Captain Clayton Morrissey, the Ford's skipper, will know definitely and will notify the American Race Committee so that final decision is expected to be rendered tonight.

In the meantime the Columbia is being tuned up in readiness for her selection. In the event of the Ford's being able to make ready for a trial race tomorrow, or Sunday.

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The committee, in a formal challenge sent to the trustees of the International Fishermen's Trophy at Halifax, announced that if the Ford failed to arrive home yesterday the Columbia would be certified as the American champion.

The challenger must leave Gloucester Sunday or Monday for Halifax. It was known that the Ford could not land her fish 175,000 pounds of fresh and 50,000 pounds of salt, before Saturday at the earliest.

The U. S. Bushnell, designated as official American vessel for the international Fishermen's Trophy at Halifax, last year, when he was a freshman, beat every man on the varsity squad over the five-mile course. His time was 25 min. 30s. He broke the Missouri Valley freshman telegraphic record for the mile, making the distance in 4m. 37s. Scott's best time is 29m. 30s. for five miles.

McElroy placed second in the Missouri Valley freshman telegraphic competition for the half-mile run last year, making it in 2m. 4s. and is expected to be a great cross-country man.

Kimball has never worked on the track here, but was considered a fast half-mile man in high school years ago.

Dunlap ran the quarter mile and relay on the freshman team last year, and is showing speed this year.

This is Star's first year out for track, and he is running fifth or sixth in the squad, Coach Jacobs said.

He is a newcomer on the track squad, but Jacobs expects him to make some of the veterans speed up to hold their positions. His brother, Samuel Dandy, was an Oklahoma mile man in 1918.

Clark transferred here a year ago from the University of New Mexico, where he was on the track team, and has a good chance to make the team here when he gets into condition, according to Jacobs.

### INTERLEAGUE SCENE MOVES TO BALTIMORE

#### INTERLEAGUE BASEBALL SERIES STANDING

Won Lost P.C.

Kansas City A. A. .... 3 1 3 0 50

Baltimore I. L. .... 1 3 0 3 250

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19 (AP)—The next game in the series between the Kansas City American Association baseball team and the Baltimore Orioles of the International League will shift to Baltimore and the fifth game probably will be played tomorrow. In the last contest of the series to be played in Kansas City the locals defeated the visitors, 5 to 2, yesterday, chiefly through the fine hitting of Fred Schmitz, who struck out 10 visiting batsmen. The victory is Kansas City's third as against one for Baltimore.

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For Osgood, doubled into center field, scoring two men. Pitt filed to Brief.

The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Kansas City: 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1

Baltimore: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188

Batteries—Schmitz and Shiff; Groves and Cobb. Losing pitcher—Groves.

Umpires—Shiff, American Association and Gaston, International. Time—2h. 3m.

## Yost May Not Coach Michigan Next Year

### George Little Likely to Succeed—Praises University's Teams

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 19—F. H. Yost, athletic director at the University of Michigan, "probably" will not coach Michigan's football eleven after the close of the present season.

Yost made the statement last night in an address before the University Club of Michigan, when he lauded Michigan's football teams during the 23 years of his connection with its gridiron representatives.

The burden of developing Michigan's football eleven, Yost intimated, will fall upon George Little, for two years an assistant.

Yost pointed out that his contract with the university contained no clause concerning the development of football eleven, nor placed upon him the duties of coach.

He added, however, that he had devised the major part of the technical work laid out for the football teams.

Yost was appointed director of athletics three years ago. In this capacity he directed the university's competitive athletics at the university.

According to Dr. M. L. Burton, president of the university, Yost will remain in this capacity as long as he chooses.

## Radio High School Track Meet Planned

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 19—A HIGH school track meet between Minneapolis, St. Louis, St. Paul, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago, conducted by radio, is being planned here by the Amateur Athletic Federation of this city. V. K. Brown, superintendent of parks and playgrounds for the South Park Commissioners, E. C. Delaporte, athletic director of the public schools, and Dr. H. A. Allen, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., form a committee in charge of the promotion, which is to be assisted by the Lions clubs and others.

## RACE COMMITTEE TO MEET TONIGHT

### Captain Morrissey, Ford's Skipper, Will Give Decision

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 19—The American Race Committee will hold a meeting here tonight to decide whether the Henry Ford and Columbia will take part in a preliminary race to decide which shall represent the United States in the International Fishermen's Cup race scheduled to take place off Halifax, N. S., Oct. 27.

The Ford is today unloading fish which it brought yesterday from a five weeks' trip and fishermen around this locality are doubtful as to whether she can possibly make ready for a trial race tomorrow or Sunday.

In the meantime the Columbia is being tuned up in readiness for her selection. In the event of the Ford's being able to make ready for a trial race tomorrow, it is believed that it would be run sometime tomorrow, or at the latest early Sunday.

The committee, in a formal challenge sent to the trustees of the International Fishermen's Trophy at Halifax, announced that if the Ford failed to arrive home yesterday the Columbia would be certified as the American champion.

The challenger must leave Gloucester Sunday or Monday for Halifax. It was known that the Ford could not land her fish 175,000 pounds of fresh and 50,000 pounds of salt, before Saturday at the earliest.

The U. S. Bushnell, designated as official American vessel for the international Fishermen's Trophy at Halifax, last year, com-

## IDAHO GOOD AT CROSS-COUNTRY

Team Seems to Be as Strong as a Year Ago—Football Outlook Bright

MOSCOW, Id., Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence) — University of Idaho cross-country prospects for the coming season appear on the surface to be as good, if not better, than prospects a year ago, which resulted in Idaho taking a third place in the Pacific Coast Conference meet at Corvallis, Ore., and winning its dual meet with State College of Washington at Moscow.

Between 25 and 30 men are reporting every afternoon for workouts under the direction of L. M. Williams '25, cross-country letter man and varsity two-miler, cross-country captain this fall. The squad includes, besides Williams, a number of other experienced men, including W. C. Caselb '24, veteran of two years' track experience, and holder of the Idaho quarter-mile record; H. C. Powers '25, running his second year on the squad and a last year letter man; E. C. Hillman '25, track letter man, put in his first year at cross-country running; A. D. Crows '25 and H. M. Archibald '26, both new men on the squad, with running experience, who are showing promise.

Two dual meets have been arranged for the Idaho team, but no dates have been set. They are with the University of Oregon and the Washington State College. When these two meets, the Idaho squad will likely enter the Pacific Coast Conference cross-country meet to be held either at Eugene, Ore., or Seattle, Wash., during the middle of November, at a time yet to be set.

With seven letter men and eight substitute players from last year's team, which made up a strong team for the Pacific Coast Conference, the nucleus, Coach R. L. Mathews is developing a football team which western critics are declaring one of the strongest on the far western coast, and probably the best which has taken the field under Idaho colors in recent years. The biggest problem which is now confronting the Idaho coaching staff is in developing a line of attack, especially on the strength to the backfield, which contains a well-balanced, harmonious group of players, capable of withstanding the rigors of a hard schedule on the road.

Regarding the situation, Coach Mathews has little to say. "I do not look for a championship team, nor do I think Idaho will be placed at the end of the Conference listing. We play one game once a time." Which comment to those who know Mathews and his players voices the sentiment of the team which Idaho will produce—a team injecting every ounce of energy possible into each game as it appears on the schedule.

Like preceding teams, Idaho's eleven this year will be light, both in the backfield and on the line, with the team average about 165 pounds. Practice has been hard, and Coach Mathews will depend upon the lightness and speed of his squad for its effectiveness. He has been using a number of plays all starting from different formations and evolving into short, over-the-line passes to either end or backfield men. Linemen are being drilled in a close style of defensive play which follows the open style, popular, characteristic of western teams in general. It therefore seems foregone conclusion that the Silver and Gold eleven will do little in the way of straight line plugging, this season.

The Idaho squad, as it now stands, contains few individual stars—really only two, and its success, should it be allowed to any degree, would have to be credited to conscientious teamwork, plus the genuinity of the coaching staff and the condition of the players.

Probably the outstanding star on the Idaho squad this year is P. F. Flitze '24, fullback, whose punts in practice have averaged more than 50 yards, and who completed a drop kick of 55 yards in an inter-collegiate, thousand-yard Conference game two years ago. Flitze was ruled ineligible to play Pacific Coast Conference football last year, but will bear his share of the Idaho attack this fall. Other candidates for fullback position are V. C. Cameron '26, freshman recruit from last year, showing to advantage in straight football tactics, and P. B. Rowe '26, a last-season substitute player.

For halfback, W. H. Davis '26 and F. L. Kinnison '24, are working on the first squad. Both are aggressive players, tipping the scales at 158 and 170 pounds, respectively. W. N. Lansdon '26 and Otto Huetner '26, steady performers on last season's freshman squad, are making strong bids for halfback positions. While J. M. Messer '25, veteran, ends, may be destined to the backfield during part of the season.

For quarterback, V. C. Silvers '25 will play the majority of the games. He is a remarkable open-field runner, shifty, and fast. His passes are accurate, and he possesses leadership of high caliber. Should his removal become necessary during any game, G. S. Davis '26, a halfback, will be called upon to run the Idaho squad. Davis is small of stature, fast, and possesses good football instinct. R. D. Hasbrouck '25 is another candidate for quarter who is showing to advantage in early season work.

For ends, Coach Mathews has J. M. Vesser '25 and W. H. Reames '25, both possessing experience in that position. Both are in the running. D. D. Nelson '26 and E. B. Kleffner '25 are two other aspirants for end positions. Kleffner played as halfback on the varsity squad the previous season in creditable style, while Nelson starred for the freshmen in the same position. For tackles, L. L. Quinn '25 seems assured of his place because of his determined play and his natural defensive ability. T. H. Buckley '25, recruited from the freshman squad, is displaying marked ability as a lineman, while R. E. Reed '26 and F. J. Kershner '25 place themselves as serious contenders for tackle positions.

S. E. Marker '25 is at present assured of a place as guard. Marker wills, who is fifth; at Pittsburgh on play his second year for Idaho, and, as he likely has, a winning record on him. G. T. Tappan '26 or L. S. Burn visit by Reiselt at New York on the 27th. Both heavy, aggressive, and defensive men. M. J. Kline '25, veterans, will play the majority of this year's games at his old position, a pocket Billiard League when he defeated Frank Taberski of Detroit, 100 to 23, for two years' guard and center. Allen had a high run of 43 while Taberski's best effort was 18. Allen opened the first inning with his high run.

THE Idaho schedule will be a stern obstacle to contend with. It plays three Conference games on one, without an opportunity of returning to the home field, with all three against leading contenders in the Pacific Coast Conference. The regular of the schedule follows:

Oct. 27—Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.

Nov. 3—Gonzaga University at Spokane, Wash.

Nov. 10—Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.

Nov. 17—Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.

Nov. 24—University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.

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## Father Knickerbocker Is Proud Children Show Old Family Traits

1623-1923

THREE HUNDRED years is a respectable number for any American to have at its credit, and Father Knickerbocker feels that his children should stop and realize this fact. It's all very well to hustle about for 299 years or so, and build up a thriving metropolis, but every so often one simply ought to pause and take account of stock.

Probably no one but that whimsical old gentleman himself could find much resemblance between the quiet, sturdy little trading post that was Manhattan in 1623 or 1624, and the surging city it has become today. But the parental eye keeps a fond watch over his children and notes how the family traits persist.

True, he sometimes wonders whether his overgrown family will ever stop multiplying so fast, and whether visitors will not find the neighborhood too crowded for comfort, but he certainly does not blame them for liking the city. He knew it was a choice spot from the first. Why shouldn't people come from all corners of the earth to Manhattan, with its fine climate, tempered winter and summer by its rivers and ocean gateway to the world beyond, and its Palisaded Hudson, leading through a great valley of natural treasures?

## Lower Manhattan Grew

The island since has hospitably extended its boundaries to accommodate its increase, but the influx of 50 nationalities soon made these efforts seem futile. New land along both river fronts was made by filling in to a width of several blocks until lower Manhattan grew to about twice its first breadth. But it clung to its original outline during the expansion, and many who compare old and new maps of it never notice what happened. The present generation will have to decide whether they will continue the filling-in process down through the Narrows.

Manhattan's dense woods, then overrun with mink, beaver, and otter, are now forests of brick and stone. All the fur-bearing animals, save the squirrels and dogs, walk upright today. Only that rugged and overgrown spot that is northwest Central Park remains to represent the original landscape, for leveling and building have transformed all else to tame urbanity.

## To Wall Street by Water

An inlet from the East River flowed into the island where Broad Street now lies, extending as far as the site of Wall Street. Just as the first settlers earned a livelihood so many of their descendants find theirs today. A handful of Manhattanites in breeches or voluminous skirts frequented the banks of this ancient waterway, and exchanged glass beads and bits of polished shell for the game and peltries the Indians brought in their canoes. Today, the surging armies of straw-hatted men and gayly dressed girls enact a different scene on the same stage—but it is still the business of exchange!

Little thought has this hurrying throng for the past. That is what troubles Father Knickerbocker just a little. Where happy couples gaze into jewelers' windows, fair-haired girls once washed their linens and spread them to bleach in the sun. A sparkling brook then ran along Maiden Lane, as they called it because of this custom, but civilization forced the brook down below great shops, where

Redrawn from "The Landmark Map," by permission of J. N. Phelps Stokes.  
The Original Shore Line of Manhattan

The Solid Line Indicates the Original Shore. The Broken Lines Indicate the Present Streets and Piers



Reproduced by Courtesy of J. N. Phelps Stokes

"*l' Fort nouveau Amsterdam op de Manhattan*"  
The Earliest View of Manhattan Island. It Was Probably Drawn About 1628, Perhaps by a Man Who Never Saw Manhattan

now only diamonds sparkle. The venerable gentleman cannot help wishing that some of his children would recall the placid folk who relaxed at Bowling Green. But to most of them the latter is no more than one sub-way station in the underground series.

Earning a living has always been easy on Manhattan. If one knew how to use its natural advantages. Life began comfortably with the Indians as neighbors, and the settlers had the foresight to come in the spring as well. Their immediate needs were cared for by the Dutch West India Company, which began the first installation plan in America. It provided each family with the necessary supplies on a "Your-Credit-Is-Good-Here" basis—a deposit down and a little regularly afterward. The Red Men fancied trinkets and blankets, and for them they gladly exchanged rich furs

farther back on the mountain.

It was a big colony at first, my informant explained. Now, the village had disappeared, but there were some of the families still living on widely scattered farms, only one of whom, however, still made cheese, she thought; and there was one wood-carver left, and a weaver—that is, she believed so, though she was dim on dates. My friend had put me on a scent; I would write up this colony.

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These fresh, crisp, meaty nut delicacies will be in demand for Hallowe'en entertainments.

SPeCIAL HALLOWE'EN PRICES  
Pecans (salted) 10c  
Almonds (salted) 10c  
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Walnuts (salted) 10c

Only large, choice nuts and pure olive oil are used.  
Pecans are fresh, crisp, meaty, and delicious.  
Almonds are salted, and have a delicate flavor.  
Mixed Nuts (salted) 8c  
Walnuts (salted) 10c

VIOLA V. N. WOODRUFF  
Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.

and I begged her to tell me how to get to New Switzerland. Following her directions, one morning soon afterward I arrived at the railway station nearest my destination at 10; but here I found that the automobile line which I had expected to take from there did not go to Gruell. The chauffeur suggested the postboy.

"Yonder he is, now—maybe you can go with him."

The speech was long. I had made up my mind to the desirability of this mode of reaching Gruell the exact moment he said "postboy." Therefore the tone of the postboy fell on my ears with indescribable sweetness.

"I kin take yer if I don't git too loaded up with these here things," said Uncle Sam's representative in answer to my question. "I don't got Jim Crenshaw ter take them fo' auto-wheels fer me in his waggons but these here tradin' catalogues is powerful fillin'—I gets em evry spring en fall to giv' out ter ev'body on the route."

He was busy packing all around the buggy, the capacious jaws at the back of which recalled furnaces and anacondas.

"Git in," he commanded sententiously. This I did with a gentle slipping or sliding movement that meant that I wouldn't be a particle of bother to him.

"Where's yer got ter be drapped?" he asked, after we had jogged about a mile.

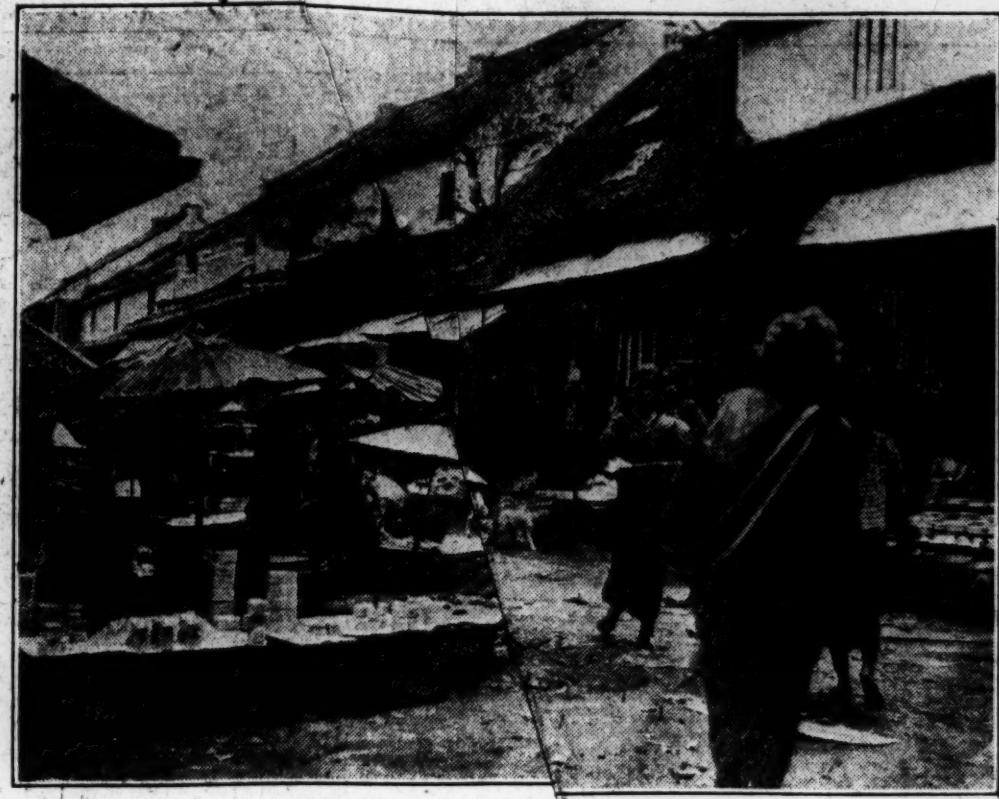
"At the W—s. I want to see Miss B—. Can you drive me there?"

Not on his life! They didn't live "on the road," and Uncle Sam's business couldn't wait for any detours, couldn't stop longer than two minutes even at the wayside post boxes which were a passing delight to me.

"Them folks's got er box long their nigh erabouts the ole sto'. Yer kin see when yer git ther how yer kin fine yer way."

I was kept fairly busy distributing the mail. Whenever we stopped at an R. F. D. box on the left-hand side of our way I was allowed to open the door of the box, thrust in the mail

## Java Markets Mst Rich Feasts of Color



The "Passar" or Native Market of Java

view, for two mail-order companies were insisting on showing their wares to all the country districts, and Uncle Sam's agent was watching time.

"Git in," commanded he, with his master's slight regard for the individual where the masses are con-

maid twinned, stood ready to receive the letter and catalogues for them. As I stepped down, I had for whom I had come to sell them soon turned into the leafy leaf that led to cheese and historical. The farewell sound of the mail post office was a "Cluck," followed by the click of leather on the of a beast.

Another wonderful farm, industry and thrift speaking in ripening hay and grain in the sun.

"I've got some cheese, but I can't hire out any more—I have to care of the place now," said B—, in answer to my request. "C and talk to father; he came o among the first."

These are the facts I learned:

Colonel S—, soon after the

strife, was paid a bonus of land in the southern Cumberlands. He rode over his property with visions of a new

Switzerland. His advertisement of "a hundred acres for a \$100" was taken up promptly by a number of families who named their new home for that spot in Switzerland so dear to them as the cradle of their liberties—Gruell, where stands in the old land the monument to William Tell. Others followed them until the district, six by eight miles, became covered with farms such as the pioneer Cumberlanders had never before seen.

But no market was convenient in those days for carving, cheese, vegetables, fruits and grains; and poor schools, and the lack of churches and social advantages, have sent succeeding generations to the centers in the valleys.

Presently I must be returning. But how? No conveyance could be furnished me; it was Saturday afternoon, and everybody busy or away. How I got back to the little post office whence I obtained means of travel to the railway station may be told much more quickly than it took to carry it out—I walked. No R. L. S. whacking his donkey, or Lindsay poetizing for a dinner, ever tramped a braver, two miles alone in strange country. But I had learned a chapter in the settlement of Tennessee and I had a big round cheese to prove it.

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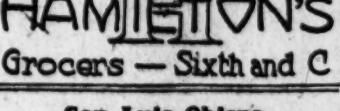
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<b>Pasadena</b> <small>(Continued)</small> <b>RESIDENTS and TOURISTS</b> <small>Welcome to all yourselves of the Complete, Efficient and Considerate BANKING SERVICE OF THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK</small> <small>Corner of Colorado at Marconi Telephone Fair Oaks 908 PASADENA, CALIFORNIA</small>		<b>Pasadena</b> <small>(Continued)</small>  <b>800 So Raymond Ave., PASADENA</b> <b>Rough Dry and Fully Finished Family Bundles</b> <small>"Use Our Phone Line For Your Clothier Line"</small> <b>806 For Fair Oaks 806</b> <b>BOOKS—STATIONERY</b>  <b>PICTURE FRAMING</b> <b>190 East Colorado Street PASADENA, CAL.</b>		<b>Riverside</b> <small>(Continued)</small>  <b>DRY LAUNDRY</b>  <b>CLEANERS</b> <b>ROYAL LAUNDRY</b> <b>THE ARK</b> <b>Housefurnishing Co.</b> <b>MAIN AT 6TH STREET</b>  <b>932 MAIN STREET</b> <b>Riverside Paint &amp; Wall Paper Co.</b> <b>PATTON'S SUN PROOF PAINTS AND PITCAIRN VARNISHES</b> <b>Wall Paper, Art Materials, Picture Framing</b> <b>501 Main St., Phone 1511, Riverside, California</b>		<b>San Diego</b> <small>(Continued)</small>  <b>The Boston Store</b> <b>S. M. BINGHAM</b> <b>FIFTH AT 0</b> <b>A DOLLAR'S WORTH</b> <small>A dollar's worth for a dollar—this is the basic principle of our business. We purchase the best quality goods and sell them at a price that is less than twice the cost of the manufacturer. Each piece of goods we handle represents a dollar's worth of quality and value. In our stock there are many grades. In our stock each is an honest value, sold exactly for what it is.</small> <b>A FULL DOLLAR'S WORTH</b> <b>SOUTHERN TRUST AND COMMERCE BANK</b> <small>Capital One Million Dollars G. A. DAVIDSON—PRESIDENT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA</small>		<b>San Diego</b> <small>(Continued)</small>  <b>HAMILTON'S</b> <b>Grocers—Sixth and C</b> <b>San Luis Obispo</b> <b>SOUTHWICK'S INC.</b> <b>Student Craft Clothes</b> <b>Cooper's Underwear and Hosiery</b> <b>W. L. Douglas Shoes</b> <b>Stag Trousers Van Heusen Collars</b> <small>601-602 State St. 882-892 Monterey St. San Luis Obispo</small> <b>EISENBERG'S INC.</b> <b>SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES</b> <b>MANHATTAN SHIRTS</b> <b>PHOENIX HOSE</b> <b>STETSON HATS</b> <b>EISENBERG BUILDING</b> <b>RUDOLPH'S HAIR STORES</b> <small>Harper System Permanent Waving Marcel Waving Shampooing 1017 State St., Santa Barbara, Calif. Phone 592</small>		<b>Santa Ana</b> <small>(Continued)</small> <b>The FARMERS &amp; MERCHANTS SAVINGS BANK OF SANTA ANA</b> <small>Total Assets \$2,000,000.00</small>	
<b>Mattoons</b> <b>GOWNS WRAPS SWEATERS DRESSES</b> <small>470 E. Colorado St., Pasadena</small>		<b>Pomona</b> <b>Orange Belt Emporium</b> <small>Home of Queen Quality Shoes for Women DOUGLAS SHOES FOR MEN AND BUSTER BROWN SHOES FOR CHILDREN</small> <b>The Store of Service and Quality</b> <b>J. T. GRUBB TIRES, TUBES, TIRES AND VULCANIZING</b> <small>Distributor for Miller Tires 180 E. Third St. Phone Main 1180</small> <b>The Exclusive Woman's Shop HATS—WEARING APPAREL—CORSETS BISWERS' SPECIALTY SHOP</b> <small>185 E. Second Street</small>		<b>THE PALACE</b> <b>POMONA'S POPULAR GROCERY STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES</b> <small>Phone 18 242 West 2nd St.</small>		<b>Visit Holzwasser's</b> <small>It is the constant endeavor of every employee to make this store a friendly one in which to shop. Courteous service—dependable goods—fair prices.</small>		<b>JNO. C. SCHWARTZ</b> <b>Tailor</b> <small>124 W. 6th Street, San Pedro, Cal.</small>		<b>E. M. FILLMORE</b> <b>LINCOLN FORD FORDSON</b> <small>Have a Car While in Santa Barbara. Ask About Our Buy-Back Plan. 17 E. VICTORIA ST.</small>	
<b>Plumbing and Heating</b> <small>Cesspools and General Excavating A full line of sewer pipe, fire lines and terra cotta. Repair work given careful attention and satisfaction guaranteed.</small>		<b>ELIZABETH'S</b> <b>Correct Apparel for Gentlemen</b> <small>202 E. Thomas Street</small>		<b>THE PALACE MARKET</b> <small>UNITED STATES INSPECTED MEATS OUR OWN SUGAR CURED HAM AND MEATS Phone 61 250 West 2nd St.</small>		<b>RIVERSIDE HARDWARE CO.</b> <small>Nationally Advertised Hardware of Known World Quality</small> <small>MAIN ST. AT 6TH</small>		<b>THE BLEDSOE COMPANY</b> <b>FURNITURE and FLOOR COVERINGS</b> <small>6th and C Streets</small>		<b>ST. CHARLES MARKET</b> <small>F. N. GEHL PACKING CO. Meat, Sausage, Poultry, Fish 617 STATE STREET</small>	
<b>BENEDICT &amp; GINGRICH</b> <small>1433 E. Colorado Street Phone Colo. 1856</small>		<b>TRIANGLE GROCERERIA</b> <small>Complete stocks of First Class Groceries</small> <small>CORNER W. SECOND ST. and Park Ave.</small>		<b>Pioneer Meat Market</b> <small>776 Main Street</small>		<b>HOUSE PAINTING</b> <small>N. H. Martyn</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>WOMAN'S EXCHANGE and CHILDREN'S SHOP</b> <small>Toys, Layettes, Children's Clothes Made to Order 915 State Street</small>	
<b>Howard's Millinery</b> <small>Colorado 344 482 East Colorado St. PASADENA, CALIF.</small>		<b>PROCTOR &amp; RUSSELL PRINTERS</b> <small>MULTIGRAPHERS</small>		<b>EARNIE E. GRUHN AUTOMATIC PAINTING BAKE ENAMELING</b> <small>Phones—Res. 2004-J. Shop 721-J. 6th and Vine</small>		<b>GRAY, MAW MUSIC CO., INC.</b> <small>1260 Fifth St. near A</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SANTA BARBARA</b> <small>The oldest National Bank in Southern California. We Pay 4 per cent on Savings Accounts</small>	
<b>FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION</b>  <small>266 East Colorado Street PASADENA, CAL.</small>		<b>W. FRANK STUTT</b> <small>FOURTH AND CITRUS REDLANDS, CALIF.</small>		<b>Commercial Barber Shop</b> <small>F. M. MANATT, Prop. 817 MAIN ST.</small>		<b>Steinway Pianos Sonora Phonographs Red Vocalion Records</b>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>BROWN-DU MARS</b> <small>Confecions of Quality Successors to Walter J. Spaulding 912 State St.</small>	
<b>J. W. Mather Co.</b> <small>PASADENA, CAL.</small>		<b>San Bernardino</b> <b>SHEEHAN PAINT &amp; PAPER CO.</b> <small>Distributors of PATTON and PITCAIRN PRODUCTS WALL PAINTS, BRUSHES PAINTING SUPPLIES Tel. 1510</small>		<b>SMART SHOP</b> <small>LADIES' READY TO WEAR</small>		<b>GILLUM &amp; IREY REALTORS</b> <small>301 U. S. MAIL BOX BLDG. BROADWAY AT 2ND LOS ANGELES, CAL. 601-2 HAAS BUILDING BROADWAY AT 7TH</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>WARDE'S INC.</b> <small>WOMEN'S WEAR, MILLINERY AND SPORTS APPAREL 217 STATE STREET</small>	
<b>FASHIONABLE FURS</b> <small>A new department awaits you with a showing of the best qualities and most dependable furs.</small>		<b>W. FRANK STUTT</b> <small>FOURTH AND CITRUS REDLANDS, CALIF.</small>		<b>WILLIAMS BROS., 1156 2nd St.</b> <small>Battery and Auto Electric Work</small>		<b>Padgham's Brunswick Shop</b> <small>RECORDS and PHONOGRAPHES</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>ALBRO—GOWNS</b> <small>Hemstitching and F'coting</small>	
<b>MODES OF THE SEASON</b> <small>Red and one-of-a-kind frocks and gowns are shown in Fashion centers.</small>		<b>THE TRIANGLE SHOE STORE</b> <small>Shoes and Hosiery</small>		<b>INGERSOLL CANDY CO.</b> <small>1145 5th Street Candy, Ice Cream and Luncheon</small>		<b>Nestor Dye Works</b> <small>Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>H. J. HOUGHTON'S SELF SERVICE GROCERY STORE</b> <small>185 Pier Avenue</small>	
<b>FALL REDDING MODISH NECKWEAR QUALITY LINENS DOLLEY MILLINERY BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM HOUSE OR HOTEL TO DESTINATION</b>		<b>Redlands</b> <b>STUTT BROTHERS</b> <b>DODGE-BROTHERS MOTOR VEHICLES</b>		<b>THE MIDWAY MARKET</b> <small>Meats and Groceries GEO. E. READ San Bernardino, Calif.</small>		<b>HL. Barbrough FURNITURE</b> <small>Corner of Fourth and Main Streets</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>ALBRO—GOWNS</b> <small>Hemstitching and F'coting</small>	
<b>Pasadena Transfer Storage Co.</b> <small>BAGGAGE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS STORED FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE VAULT FORWARDING 45 South Meridian Agents Trans-Continental Freight Co. Telephone Colo. or Fair Oaks 110</small>		<b>Sering &amp; Cortner</b> <small>Furniture and Home Fittings Department for Used Furniture WEDGEWOOD RANGES Quality—Fuel—Economy—Service</small>		<b>THE HARRIS COMPANY</b> <small>SAN BERNARDINO REDLANDS Fine Dry Goods and Apparel for Women and Children.</small>		<b>GILLUM &amp; IREY REALTORS</b> <small>301 U. S. MAIL BOX BLDG. BROADWAY AT 2ND LOS ANGELES, CAL. 601-2 HAAS BUILDING BROADWAY AT 7TH</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>ALBRO—GOWNS</b> <small>Hemstitching and F'coting</small>	
<b>MISTRESS MARY</b> <small>Chocolates, Bonbons, Caramels They are all HOME Made Have You Tried Them?</small>		<b>HARRIS COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods Ready-to-Wear</small>		<b>INGERSOLL CANDY CO.</b> <small>1145 5th Street Candy, Ice Cream and Luncheon</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>ALBRO—GOWNS</b> <small>Hemstitching and F'coting</small>	
<b>ENTERPRISE HARDWARE COMPANY</b> <small>Baldwin Refrigerators and New York Belting Co. Garden Hose all grades</small>		<b>BENNETT'S BOOTERY</b> <small>East State or Fifth 'SHOES OF CHARACTER'</small>		<b>BARKER'S BREADERY</b> <small>High Class Bakery Goods</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>ALBRO—GOWNS</b> <small>Hemstitching and F'coting</small>	
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<b>The Elite DRY CLEANERS &amp; DYES</b> <small>797 So. Fair Oaks Phone Colo. 1849</small>		<b>BENNETT'S BOOTERY</b> <small>East State or Fifth 'SHOES OF CHARACTER'</small>		<b>INGERSOLL CANDY CO.</b> <small>1145 5th Street Candy, Ice Cream and Luncheon</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>ALBRO—GOWNS</b> <small>Hemstitching and F'coting</small>	
<b>Spero's</b> <small>"The Shop for Men"</small>		<b>HARRIS COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods Ready-to-Wear</small>		<b>BARKER'S BREADERY</b> <small>High Class Bakery Goods</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>ALBRO—GOWNS</b> <small>Hemstitching and F'coting</small>	
<b>Riverside</b> <b>HOAGLAND FEED AND FUEL COMPANY</b> <small>10th at Orange Phone 200</small>		<b>HOAGLAND FEED AND FUEL COMPANY</b> <small>10th at Orange Phone 200</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>ALBRO—GOWNS</b> <small>Hemstitching and F'coting</small>	
<b>SCHAFFER GOWN SHOP</b> <small>Conservative Styles in GOWNS AND SKIRTS Gowns Made to Order Remodeling. Alterations Special attention given to fitting large forms.</small>		<b>ALFRED M. LEWIS</b> <small>PURE FOOD CASH STORES</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>ALBRO—GOWNS</b> <small>Hemstitching and F'coting</small>	
<b>WALK-OVER SHOES</b> <small>WALK-OVER BOOTS AND SHOES 80 EAST COLORADO STREET</small>		<b>ALFRED M. LEWIS</b> <small>PURE FOOD CASH STORES</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>ALBRO—GOWNS</b> <small>Hemstitching and F'coting</small>	
<b>OLIVE HEISS</b> <small>Pianist and Teacher</small>		<b>ALFRED M. LEWIS</b> <small>PURE FOOD CASH STORES</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>ALBRO—GOWNS</b> <small>Hemstitching and F'coting</small>	
<b>W. H. SWIHART</b> <small>QUALITY PLUMBING SERVICE</small>		<b>ALFRED M. LEWIS</b> <small>PURE FOOD CASH STORES</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>CHARLES SPICER &amp; COMPANY</b> <small>Dry Goods and Ready to Wear</small>		<b>ALBRO—GOWNS</b> <small>Hemstitching and F'coting</small>	
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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Build Your Profession Upon the Rocks

PROFESSIONAL life has no room for the amateur. Every girl must have her ability highly trained in order to attain success in her chosen field, for in that field, whatever it may be, she is sure to find many talented workers. Talent is an attribute which nature bestows rather liberally, and it is not of much practical consequence unless it is disciplined, directed, and prepared for definite expression.

At the New York School of Fine and Applied Art the pupil who wishes to be an interior decorator discovers that in order to attain distinction in her career she needs much more than taste, color feeling, and a knowledge of period furniture. She learns that this profession has linked itself closely with architecture, and that to excel in it she must know how a window is hung, how a chimney is constructed inside as well as out, what are perfect proportions for paneling, what the different types of moldings are and their suitable use, what proportion cornices should bear to the dimensions of the rooms they adorn. She is required, in short, to become an interior architect. She must have a theoretic knowledge of cabinet-making and understand joints, dovetails, and springs as thoroughly as she does styles and fabrics. The adjustment of backs to seats, rungs to legs, mirrors to frames, drawers to chests must hold no mysteries for her.

## Analytic Drawings

Perhaps this sounds somewhat appalling, but the facility with which, under the skilled instruction given at the school, the knowledge is attained and expressed in drawings is evidenced by the very remarkable first-year work of the students, which shows analytic renderings of the architectural details of interiors and of furniture.

When this basic information has been mastered, the student advances to original compositions based upon the fundamental laws of rhythm. She learns how to express them on paper in different mediums. With the period styles, which she has mastered as familiarly as the alphabet, she is then able to take a few liberties, combining antique with modern craft-work in a manner original and chaste. Knowledge of design, of textiles, of trimmings, of hardware must be achieved not only in class but by constant attendance at exhibitions, auctions, and collections. In the meantime her taste is growing purer and yet more audacious day by day. She is living in an

atmosphere into which no current of the vulgar, the smart, the showy enters.

## Ready for the Business World

Perhaps the question may be asked, why is such thoroughness necessary? Is it not a needless elaboration of the training truly needed for the work of making delightful color schemes and rhythmical harmonies in people's houses? A practical answer to this objection is that some of the best openings for women starting out upon careers in interior decorating are with architectural firms, who require of them all this technical knowledge in order that architect and decorator may work together with complete intelligence. Other openings are with factories, commercial houses, and department stores, which women may enter as draftsmen, buyers, or actual decorators. These situations, also, demand technical knowledge of architectural interiors and cabinet-making, and facility in stating them graphically.

The school has branches in Paris, London, and Florence, where students may continue their courses among the art traditions which still are vivid and potent in the Old World.

## Make Friends With Your Tools

Considering the multiplicity of household utensils on the market it is not strange that the housekeeper is puzzled to know which of many devices designed for the same end will serve her purpose best. A good many women take what is offered them over the counter without attempting to verify the claims made for it or comparing it and other articles of the same type.

Every tool is fashioned to do certain things and no difficulty should exist for the purchaser in finding out what these are. Salesmen are trained to explain the merchandise which they sell and the purchaser has only to inquire and to appear interested in the story in order to draw forth explicit descriptions and directions.

Having learned the capabilities of her purchase, the housekeeper should next force her tool to live up to its qualifications. However ingenious, however "automatic" a mechanism may be, it demands the intelligence of a human being and constant care in the manner in which it is used, to accomplish the purposes for which it is employed. It must be properly cleaned and safely stored. Labor-saving devices are indeed worthy of their name; but we must not imagine that they are labor-exemption devices.

Directions for knitting this model are as follows:

## Size 36

Knitting worsted or arwool, 7 balls; marabou, 4 balls; Angora, 2 balls; 1 pair celluloid knitting needles, No. 7; 1 stitch holder; 1 tease brush; 9 sts = 2 inches; 13 rows = 2 inches.

Body—With knitting worsted cast on 76 sts for lower edge of back, k 7 ridges in garter stitch, then work in stockinette stitch until piece measures 17 inches from beginning. Bind off 2 sts at beginning of each of the next 2 rows, decrease 1 st at both ends every other row, twice. Work even for 6 inches. Next row on right side k 24 sts and slip them on to the stitch holder, bind off the next 20 sts for back of neck, k remaining 24 sts and p back to neck. Increase 1 st at neck every other row until there are 10 increases then cast on 8 sts for front of neck. Work even from front measures 6 inches from back to neck. Increase 1 st at armhole every other row 4 times, cast on 5 sts for underarm. Work even for 3 inches. Increase 1 st at front edge in next and every 8th row thereafter, until front is as long as back at underarm before border; make border as on back and bind off loosely on wrong side. Make other front to correspond and sew up underarm seams. Working from right side, pick up and k 1 st for every 2 rows on front edge (or enough to keep work flat), k 3 ridges in garter stitch, binding off in last row on wrong side.

Sleeves—With knitting worsted cast on 12 sts (shoulder). P 1 row, k on 4 sts at beginning of every row until there are 68 sts on needle. \* 7 rows even, 1 row decreasing at both ends; repeat from \* 6 times. Work even until sleeve measures 12 inches at seam end. Increase 1 st at both ends in next row, 7 rows even, 1 increasing row, 5 rows even. Change

to marabou and, beginning on right side, k even in garter stitch for 3½ inches; bind off on wrong side. Insert sleeves in armhole, using weaving stitch and having sleeve seams ½ inch to the front of underarm seams.

Collar—With marabou cast on 30 sts, work even in garter stitch for 13 inches and bind off on wrong side. Have fronts overlap and place buttons as shown in illustration; crochet button-loops on edge of right front. Collar may also be made of Angora; in such case the entire sleeves are made in knitting worsted.

Brush entire garment, except collar and cuffs, with tease brush.

## k, knit; st, stitch; p, pur.

## Drying Crocheted and Knitted Things

ARTICLES crocheted or knitted of wool yarn are easily washed, but properly to dry them is often a problem. One housewife has been well satisfied with the results obtained by rolling the articles in dry towels or old sheets. If this is done two or, preferably, more times, the moisture is especially valuable as an addition to the light and inexpensive car. A cow's ventilator cools the floor and is an accessory especially appreciated where the weather is hot. The woman who keeps a car looking its best will appreciate door pads. Made of metal and lined with flannel to prevent friction, they save the door many scratches. These, too, will fit most cars.

Brush entire garment, except collar and cuffs, with tease brush.

Luggage for Motorists

Luggage is often an important item with the motorist who makes the most of week-ends and vacation travel. Great variety of choice is offered. Trunks, suitcases, and lunch kits of all kinds will tempt every purse. One style of trunk has a curved back to fit the rear curve of the car, and will fit in next the spare tire. It will hold a suitcase and hatbox. Another trunk has space for two suitcases, as well as other articles. A very desirable lunch kit measures about 15 inches long and the same height, and is nine inches wide. It is of enameled metal and has space for

two quart-size vacuum bottles, as well as fittings for plates, knives, forks, and napkins. A thermos fiber lunch kit is made of black seal, embossed with metal corners, and contains a lacquered metal lunch box that is removable, and a thermos bottle. This is a style nicely suited to small lunches. A complete kitcnenette will answer every requirement of camping trip, since there is a folding table, cabinet, and even a refrigerator.

For protection, for instance, there is a lock for spare tires, not to mention locks for the car itself, rear-view mirrors and a very useful gasoline gauge that insures milady of sufficient "gas" to complete her trip. Besides locks for the rear tires, a radiator lock-cap is very satisfying, for it makes the radiator leak-proof in more ways than one. One design made of all bronze is not only distinctive in looks but practical because of self-locking mechanism. The rear-view mirror can instantly be adjusted and is not affected by vibration. Whether a woman drives an open or closed car, it is almost indispensable for safe driving, especially when she is motoring alone.

Seamless corners and beveled plate glass are desirable features. Another style is only three inches in diameter and is a periscope that reduces the road in the rear to a small but perfect picture. With the gas gauge the number of gallons in the tank is right before the driver in a little dial that is not affected by changes of temperature nor controlled by changes of gear.

For protection, for instance, there is a lock for spare tires, not to mention locks for the car itself, rear-view



## Converting the Two-Piece Suit Into a Three-Piece Costume

HERE are just two reasons why one must reluctantly set aside one's well-tailored blue twill or gray velour suit. First, a chill wind has a propensity for reminding one that a thin blouse is not quite adequate for fall weather; second, a truly modish suit is of the three-piece variety. Both objections are overcome simply and inexpensively by knitting a jacquette sweater in tones to harmonize with the suit.

Directions for knitting this model are as follows:

## Size 36

Knitting worsted or arwool, 7 balls; marabou, 4 balls; Angora, 2 balls; 1 pair celluloid knitting needles, No. 7; 1 stitch holder; 1 tease brush; 9 sts = 2 inches; 13 rows = 2 inches.

Body—With knitting worsted cast on 76 sts for lower edge of back, k 7 ridges in garter stitch, then work in stockinette stitch until piece measures 17 inches from beginning. Bind off 2 sts at beginning of each of the next 2 rows, decrease 1 st at both ends every other row, twice. Work even for 6 inches. Next row on right side k 24 sts and slip them on to the stitch holder, bind off the next 20 sts for back of neck, k remaining 24 sts and p back to neck. Increase 1 st at neck every other row until there are 10 increases then cast on 8 sts for front of neck. Work even from front measures 6 inches from back to neck. Increase 1 st at armhole every other row 4 times, cast on 5 sts for underarm. Work even for 3 inches. Increase 1 st at front edge in next and every 8th row thereafter, until front is as long as back at underarm before border; make border as on back and bind off loosely on wrong side. Make other front to correspond and sew up underarm seams. Working from right side, pick up and k 1 st for every 2 rows on front edge (or enough to keep work flat), k 3 ridges in garter stitch, binding off in last row on wrong side.

Sleeves—With knitting worsted cast on 12 sts (shoulder). P 1 row, k on 4 sts at beginning of every row until there are 68 sts on needle. \* 7 rows even, 1 row decreasing at both ends; repeat from \* 6 times. Work even until sleeve measures 12 inches at seam end. Increase 1 st at both ends in next row, 7 rows even, 1 increasing row, 5 rows even. Change

to marabou and, beginning on right side, k even in garter stitch for 3½ inches; bind off on wrong side. Insert sleeves in armhole, using weaving stitch and having sleeve seams ½ inch to the front of underarm seams.

Collar—With marabou cast on 30 sts, work even in garter stitch for 13 inches and bind off on wrong side. Have fronts overlap and place buttons as shown in illustration; crochet button-loops on edge of right front. Collar may also be made of Angora; in such case the entire sleeves are made in knitting worsted.

Brush entire garment, except collar and cuffs, with tease brush.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Whittier in His Garden Room

WHAT a street for the good Quaker poet to call his own for fifty years and more! Friend Street in quiet Amesbury. It is inseparably linked with the name of John Greenleaf Whittier, as is also this pleasant little study known as "the garden room." I would rather see this study on the southeast corner of the poet's house, overlooking street and river and hill of familiar name, than many a shrine of older and more distant lands. And I have seen it quite as plainly, I am sure, as any of the thousands who have crossed its humble threshold in Whittier's day and since. How familiar it all is—carpet, wall paper, stove, pictures, books, even to the pressed gentians in the glass in the north window, and the view of Po Hill duly celebrated in such poems as "Abram Morrison," "Miriam," and "Cobbler Kese's Vision."

These books that fill the shelves, the desk, and the table to their full capacity and then overflow into nearly all the rooms of the house are like old friends. It is not difficult to locate the favorite volumes. Here are the oft-read poems of Burns and Scott; here the well-worn copy of "Hypatia;" here the beloved Milton; here his great contemporaries who were also his dear friends.

I pause before the excellent illustrations of familiar poems, these scenes so dear to the heart of the poet and all his readers, then turn to the two portraits of which their owner wrote:

"The sweet calm face of the pagan philosopher and emperor, Marcus Antoninus, looks down upon me on one hand and on the other the bold, generous, and human countenance of the Christian man of action, Henry Ward Beecher, and I sit between them as a sort of compromise."

Now I note the desk at which he wrote the and countless other letters; at which he wrote also his most beautiful poems—"Snow-Bound," "The Eternal Goodness," "The Tent on the Beach," "A Last Walk in Autumn," and many another. It is as if I saw the poet himself at work here, writing, as was his wont, in the early morning, disdainfully those fine gold pens and ornamental inks which his admirers supplied and using the steel points and ordinary ink bottles from his own stationer. It is so quiet now that the writer may indeed hear his own thoughts, as he would say, but later when the entire household has assembled in the pleasant garden room he works on undisturbed in the midst of domestic affairs. He loves this kind of company, though he cannot be said to crave the numerous

Forsooth I know this pleasant garden room full well! Think you I have not crossed the threshold, seated myself in these quaint chairs of another age, dreamed dreams in this flickering firelight? Not so. Even as the boatman of Ulihan's ballad carried a third passenger unaware, even as the good Quaker poet saw the Isle of Wight with James T. Fields, and a goodly portion of the earth with that far traveler, Bayard Taylor, even so have I beheld the garden room. And I may boast that I have never put the gentle owner and proprietor of it all to precipitate flight as many a pilgrim did.

F. H.

## Cromlechs in Kent

IN THE year 1827, one of the citizens of London spent a holiday at Hollingbourne in Kent, and under date of July 26 of that year he writes in his Diary: "This morning about 9 o'clock in company with Mr. West and Eliza started in Mr. West's chaise for Chatham. The principal object which arrested my attention on my way thither over Boxley Hill was a large pile of stones in a wheat field by the road side, and on inquiry found it was Kits Coty House.

A flint arrowhead was once picked up near Kits Coty House, and fragments of charred pottery have been found near the stones at Addington, but there is little else remaining today to tell us of the race who lived on this hillside, except Kits Coty House itself.

## An African Village

The name of Kits Coty House baffles all research and ingenuity to discover the real title from this vulgar corruption, but the monument itself appears to be satisfactorily accounted for to the antiquarians who have examined it.

"They tell us that in the year 455 a battle took place between the Britons and Danes on the banks of the Medway at Aylesford, and the stones now remaining are supposed to be part of a monument then erected.

"Upon examination you see two immense stone slabs, each nine tons weight, fixed on the end in the ground and inclining towards each other at a right angle. Another slab is between them for support, and one great stone of more than twelve tons, lies as a roof transversely over all, making a kind of cell about seven feet each way, and the same in height.

"The stones have no marks of the chisel about them, and are said to be of the pebble kind. This (I know not what to call it otherwise than Kits Coty House) is perfect, and in its original form.

"The manner of rearing these piles was somewhat ingenious. According to Mr. Roland, a mound of earth was raised ascending by a gradual slope. Up this the stones were conveyed on rollers, and dropped by the ends into holes which had been previously dug to receive them. The impost was then placed across them, and the earth removed nearly to the level of the ground; but for this device, it would have been impracticable to have raised a stone (the greatest length of which, in the present instance is twelve feet, and the thickness little less than two feet throughout) to the height of several feet, and this without any description of mechanical powers.

"For twenty miles round Kits Coty House presents an extraordinary appearance. However indifferently it may in itself repay the visit of a stranger (whose curiosity has been too much excited, which I confess was the case with myself by its appearance at a distance) he will, if he is possessed of the slightest feeling for the beauty and sublimity of nature, be amply repaid by the noble and luxuriant landscape its situation commands. The country lies open for several miles, at every side, in all the luxuriance of waving corn almost ready for the sickle. Hop plantations, and the river Medway winding through the valley complete the variety and interest of the picture.

The author of "The Monks" is a member of the A. B. C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations).

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did when this writer so carefully described it ninety-six years ago, and the landscape, no doubt, is just as "noble and luxuriant" as it was then. In all probability, however, this cromlech had its origin long before the year 455, and it may even date back to the Stone Age.

The accompanying view is from an old print taken from Ireland's "History of Kent" (1820). It will be noticed that there a single stone is shown embedded in the earth at a short distance from the cromlech; this does not exist today, and was probably the

## Cinderella of the Leaves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A maiden bright and beautiful  
One night I chanced to meet,  
The silver slippers of the frost  
Were on her dancing feet.  
"Who are you, pretty lass?" I cried.  
My heart with love a flame;  
She pealed me with crimson leaves,  
"October is my name."

The wind blew up, the moon retired  
Behind a cloudy veil,  
Twelve solemn strokes a distant bell

Sent clang on the gale.  
She doffed her gorgeous gown of gold  
Put on a ragged cloak,  
And left a silver slipper small  
Beneath a blighted oak.

"Hail! Cinderella of the leaves,  
I know you now," said I.  
"In gay October's dress awhile  
You dazzle every eye.  
At midnight on the thirty-first  
The ancient spell remember,  
Discard your finery and don  
The tatters of November."

Mina Irving.



Kits Coty House, a Cromlech in Kent. From an Old Print

remnant of a circle of similar stones. As to its name, it is possible that this monument was styled "Kits Coty House" (sometimes spelt "Kits Cottye House") during the Middle Ages. A Kentish rhyme, of medieval origin, refers to "Kit" going to Canterbury, and it is not at all improbable that Kit was a popular name amongst the pilgrims who would travel along the Pilgrims Way (an old track running from Winchester to Canterbury) which crosses this very hillside only a few hundred yards down the hill.

Still further down the hill, on the way to Aylesford, there is a heap of stones, now known locally as the "Countless Stones," the tradition being that no one is able to count them correctly.

In the eighteenth century, according to various writers and prints, these stones formed one or more cromlechs, and were then known as "Lower Kits Coty House." One writer relates how the owner of the field once pulled down this cromlech intending to break up the stones and cart them away, but they proved too hard to be broken.

On the opposite bank of the Medway at Trottiscliffe are still to be seen the remains of another cromlech surrounded by a circle of stones set in the ground, and at the village of Addington, near by, there are standing stones, and the remains of a stone circle.

A flint arrowhead was once picked up near Kits Coty House, and fragments of charred pottery have been found near the stones at Addington, but there is little else remaining today to tell us of the race who lived on this hillside, except Kits Coty House itself.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1923

## EDITORIALS

AT THE current Economic Conference in London, held jointly with the more political Imperial Conference, the terms "Imperial Settlement and Preference" are much used, and though they are not new, an explanation of what they imply will aid in understanding the discussions of the representatives of the "Commonwealth of Nations" known as the British Empire.

These men speak for one-fourth of the earth's inhabitants, occupying one-fifth of its surface, and their decisions cannot help but affect indirectly the remaining three-fourths.

More and more economic considerations come to the fore in nearly all international conferences. As the present session of the imperial gathering will avoid such political topics as a clearer definition of the relations between the Dominions and the metropolis, the economic questions will be of the first importance. There is no more pressing issue than an economic recovery, both for the mother country and the self-governing states; and while England has a surplus of labor but no markets for its full capacity output of manufactured goods, the Dominions have need of labor for their continued development. What would be more natural, then, than a proposal to assist emigration from one part of the Empire to the others?

The Murray River section in Australia, for instance, has but 3,000,000 inhabitants in an area as large as France, Germany, and Italy combined, which countries now have a combined population of 130,000,000. The climate of New South Wales has been compared to that of southern France, which is delightful, and the soil is rich and productive. But of all the elements of production, as economists have long pointed out, labor is the hardest to transport. To take a factory hand from the Lancashire section in England, for example, and establish him as a self-supporting farmer in the Murray River valley, is expensive and often impracticable.

"Under the Imperial Settlement Act the Australian Commonwealth recently negotiated an agreement for the training and placing of 6000 selected British immigrants in New South Wales at a total capital cost, it was stated, of £6,000,000 in public works and £3,000,000 in advances," The Manchester Guardian writes in a recent issue. Canada wants only immigrants suited for farm work, and rather than accept mill hands from England, it prefers the right kind of immigrants from the United States or from Europe, particularly Scandinavia. To qualified British war veterans it offers an advance of capital, besides aid in selecting land, but so far only a few hundred such men have been found. Most of the British unemployed are factory operatives, skilled perhaps in their own trade, but not inclined to pioneer work in distant lands.

The Imperial Preference plan also meets many difficulties. Here, as in so many other recent instances, economic laws seem to run counter to political arrangements. The British Empire is not, like the United States, a compact and possibly self-contained or self-sufficient unit. Each section has trade interests that clash with some of those of the others. In their efforts to build up their own industrial life the Dominions have erected protective tariff barriers, which are lowered somewhat for articles made in England. If they are lowered more, will not English-made goods compete too successfully with those made at home? In return England could aid Dominion agriculture by adopting import duties on beef and grain, giving the Dominion produce a preference. But while this might also aid the English farmers, it could not fail to raise the cost of bread and meat for the factory worker and other city residents. Trade seeks its own lines and to weave them into a firm braid with political ties is the big task before the British Economic Conference.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL, internationally known as novelist, dramatist and Zionist, in his recent address before the American Jewish Congress in New York City, urged the Jews in America to unite for political action, saying that there should be a Jewish vote, and adding: "If there is no Jewish vote today, it is a disgrace." If this advice of one of their distinguished racial leaders is generally followed by the 3,000,000 Jews in the United States, it would seem almost certain that there will develop another of those race conflicts that have done so much to prevent the establishment of peace in certain European countries. Coming at a time when America is being appealed to for co-operation in solving the problems of the war-swept countries of Europe, this counsel to transport across the Atlantic racial divisions that have existed for centuries will doubtless meet with a nation-wide protest. If there is to be a Jewish party in the United States, its advocates will incur a grave responsibility for raising an issue incompatible with the spirit of American institutions.

Mr. Zangwill is not a stranger in the United States. He has been there before, and is familiar with conditions. He has specified no grounds for the creation of a Jewish vote. Can he point to a single disability of which the Jewish people complain as imposed upon them because of their race? Why should there be a Jewish vote, any more than a Welsh, Scottish, or Danish vote? There are no national or state laws that discriminate against the Jews. They fill public positions on an equality with all other races. If there is to be an organized Jewish vote, as Mr. Zangwill advises, is it to be used to obtain special privileges for a race constituting about 3 per cent of the American people? That there is a prejudice against certain types of Jewish immigrants from central and eastern Europe may be admitted without conceding that

this can be lessened or abolished by political action. American political life has been troubled in the past by efforts of this or that party to secure votes by professing to be the special friend of some race or nationality. It was hoped that the attempts to divide Americans along the lines of racial groups were diminishing. Is there any good reason for reviving them on behalf of the Jewish people?

To the voluntary testimony of friends and neighbors who acclaim the qualities of Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, as a private citizen, has been added that of Thomas Edison, also his friend, that Mr. Ford is more valuable to the Nation in his present capacity of citizen than he would be as an occupant of the presidential chair. But this estimate

by Mr. Edison need not be accepted as being in derogation of Mr. Ford's estimable qualities, or as disparaging his possible qualifications as an executive and administrator. The rôle of valuable private citizen is not one that is always successfully enacted. Surely it must be regarded as a high compliment to have it said of one who has achieved great things in his chosen walk of life that he can better serve the people of his country by continuing his activities along that line than by aspiring to and holding the highest office in the gift of those about him.

Perhaps what Mr. Edison has said of his friend Ford might as truthfully be said of himself. At random one might name a hundred or five hundred men and women in America who have achieved distinction in their chosen careers whose service to humanity has been more valuable than any they could possibly have rendered in public office.

Mr. Ford is not a politician. It is not absolutely essential that one qualified to hold the highest office in the land be a politician. But it may be true that one can hardly carry the banner of his own candidacy successfully through a national campaign without possessing some of the qualifications of the politician. Mr. Ford has willing and ambitious advisers who may succeed in convincing him that he is certain to become President if he will permit the use of his name as a candidate. But it is almost a foregone conclusion that the next occupant of the White House will be one who, in the campaign, was the candidate of one or the other of the major political party organizations.

That a strong popular sentiment favorable to Mr. Ford's candidacy exists is quite apparent. It is perhaps stronger in the west than in the east, but it is not shared by those who seek to shape the future policies of the Democratic Party. Among the promoters of third-party movements there is an unmistakable effort to attract Mr. Ford's attention. It does not appear that he has indicated any particular sympathy for these supplicants. Perhaps he believes that he can supply any needed third-party nucleus.

THERE is an old saying that it is a poor rule that doesn't work both ways. By some undisclosed method of reasoning it may be shown just how the proposals of President Coolidge, said to have been made to Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, would work out in actual practice for the benefit of all, but without such elucidation the layman will probably remain unconvinced. Briefly, according to the account of the conference supplied by Mr. Rea, the President proposes, and perhaps not without reason, that the railroads equalize the freight-carrying rates on coal so as to make the rate on coal for export to Canada or to European countries conform to the rate charged for domestic transportation. He is likewise, at the same interview, said to have insisted that the demand of American farmers for a lower freight rate on wheat intended for export than the rate charged for transporting grain for domestic consumption is an altogether reasonable one.

It will be agreed, no doubt, that if it is true that coal is carried from the Pennsylvania mines to tidewater, when the cargo is intended for export, at a lower price than it is carried to the same point or for an equal distance when intended for domestic use, a hardship is being inflicted upon the American consumer. If it is being transported to the Canadian border at a lower charge than that made on coal carried an equal distance for use in the United States, an injustice is being done. Aside from the inconsiderable number of mine operators and operatives and the comparatively few who are financially interested in the earnings of the coal-carrying railroads, the great majority of the American people are buyers and consumers of coal. No one, apparently, has any difficulty in appreciating the absurdity of the alleged variation in coal rates.

But a somewhat different reaction may result from the more or less naive proposal that the producers of wheat are by right entitled to a lower freight rate on their product intended for export than that charged for transporting the same grain to the same terminals for domestic consumption. For instance, the Boston or New York buyer of flour or bread could not easily be convinced that it is worth more to the railroads to bring a bushel of wheat to his city for the use of himself and family than it would be worth to transport it for reshipment on to an ocean liner bound for Liverpool.

The temptation seems to be, in searching out possible solutions for economic problems, to forget the consumer. It is true that it is proposed, if possible, to give him the benefit of a freight rate on coal as low as the lowest. But is he not as much entitled to the lowest possible rate on the commodities which the farmer supplies? Discriminatory rates can hardly be reconciled with an absolutely sound economic policy. The expedient is a dangerous one, no matter how powerful or influential the faction indirectly benefited.

### Mr. Ford, Private Citizen

THERE are few institutions touching the lives of thousands of individuals concerning which more diverse views are held in complete sincerity than college fraternities. Some educators, for example, regard them as a menace without a single redeeming feature; others see in them a blessing to the students under their care. Some students declare they have

been of great assistance to them in their studies and school life generally; others maintain that they make for nothing good and much that is hurtful in the undergraduate's experience. Which opinion is to be accepted?

The basic idea underlying the formation of a fraternity is without doubt good, because it emphasizes the essential bond of brotherhood which should closely unite men and nations. That abuses in many instances have crept in is really aside from the question. With a foundation of sturdy masonry, a building, though undesirable in some respects, has always possibilities of usefulness, strength, and durability.

It seems an inherent trait of human character to desire to get together. Perhaps this is partly due to the deeply ingrained realization that in union there is strength. Undoubtedly it is also due to the desire to obtain benefits en masse which are unobtainable singly and unaided. Hence there naturally arises the feeling that, if an individual is going to submerge to some extent his personal sense of things, he is entitled to choose with whom he shall share the responsibilities and advantages which thereby are expected to accrue to him.

Taken all in all, the college fraternity has obtained too strong a hold upon the educational systems of the United States to be regarded altogether as an undesirable institution. Those who can look back to college days in which many pleasant memories hinge around their fraternity gatherings may possibly be too outspoken in favor of what they have meant to them. With all due regard, however, for those who declare that the fraternity makes for snobbishness and class feeling, there is no gainsaying the fact that it also makes for friendships which outlast many other college associations.

THE Penn State Collegian, a semi-weekly periodical published during the college year, contains a leading editorial in its issue of Oct. 16 which will provide a bitter potion for those who maintain that the colleges of America connive at liquor drinking and that no effort is being made to better the condition. This editorial, after reminding its readers that but a few days remain before the fourth annual recurrence of Alumni Home-Coming will be upon the students, adds, "It is a time of reunion, and truly for celebration." It then picks out for particular comment the evil of drinking as it has been associated with the "celebration" of alumni days in the past, and in no measured terms indicts the practice of indulgence in liquor on these get-together occasions.

The use of intoxicants is, of course, indefensible and in the highest degree deplorable in the United States under any circumstances and in any situation. As the editorial in question puts it, moreover, in connection with Pennsylvania State College, "An immeasurable amount of harm could be done to Penn State by embryo drunkards at a time like this week-end." This statement amplifies as follows:

The wheels of progressive action should be set in motion for the extermination at this institution for all time of one of the most detrimental influences to the American college of today. Penn State cannot afford to have her name associated with the antics of a group of intoxicated undergraduates or graduates, as the case may be. The fair name of the institution is at stake when unthinking persons connected with the college lower their moral standards by using strong drink.

As college days come at one of the most formative periods of life, it ill behoves those immediately associated with them to countenance violation of the law of the land—a truism which, in any other connection besides that of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, would be acknowledged on all sides without the least hesitation. So much glamour has been allowed to collect around the use of liquor, however, that, in regard to it, by a peculiar twist of thought, the very opposite is in many instances considered to be estimable and desirable. The sooner the truth is generally appreciated, the sooner the situation will be met and overcome.

### Coal Rates and Wheat Rates

### Strong Drink and Alumni Days

## The New Woman in Turkey

By MARK PRENTISS

HALIDE EDIB HANOUN, now a member of the Turkish Cabinet, and formerly a representative in the National Assembly at Angora, is a symbol of the emancipation of her sex in that country. She was a leader in the "feminist" movement, if the gradual emergence of women from the veil may be designated by a term so strong; and she is one of the most interesting personalities in the Near East.

The only time I had an opportunity to see Halide Hanoun was on the outskirts of Smyrna one day. She was riding at the head of a large Turkish detachment of cavalry (during the war she served in the ranks, it is said, and bore a musket), and wore a modish khaki uniform. She was astride, in breeches and boots, and carried a large tan leather dispatch case, attached to her belt. I saw no weapons. Over the upper part of her face she wore a heavy veil, apparently as a protection against the dust the horses kicked up and the fine sand blown across the desert; for I am told she goes habitually unveiled, as do nearly all other Turkish women one sees nowadays.

After the war she campaigned for a seat in the Angora Assembly, was elected by overwhelming vote, and took such a keen interest, while representative, in educational matters, that she was chosen Secretary of Public Education in the Cabinet. At present she is a Cabinet member without portfolio, and looks after social and economic matters as they touch the welfare of her sex.

The Turks are proud of Halide Hanoun, and credit her with having been the chief factor in the emancipation which has so astonished the Western world. I admit that it astonished me, when I saw how far it had gone; and yet, as I thought it over, I saw that, not this woman, but the World War was the chief factor. What was happening in France, and Germany, and England, and the United States, was happening in Turkey, too. In the emergency women were proving their value as members of society and were gaining new privileges, new rights.

Nothing I saw during my stay in the Near East could be called a basis for the notion that the Turkish woman is a chattel. I watched the trial of three cases in a Constantinople police court in which women were complainants against men, one for rudeness, one for a lodging bill, and another for a more serious offense; and I must say that in each case the woman was fully satisfied with the verdict. And, at the other end of the scale, I was entertained in Turkish homes, where I found the hostesses competent household managers, possessed of a great deal of poise and personal dignity, widely traveled, for the most part, and usually familiar with three or four languages.

It may not be amiss to say here, since I have said that the Turkish woman is not a chattel, that there is no likelihood, so far as I can see, of the disappearance of the harem. The harem is not an institution, as so many Occidentals suppose, but a part of the Turkish house devoted to feminine occupancy. It may go in time, just as the kitchen is gradually disappearing in New York, but the time, I believe, is a good way off.

The harem is not a synonym of plural marriage. It does not mean polygamy. I met many Turks, in all walks of life, and all had harems; but I did not meet one, so far as I know, who had more than one wife. I never heard one speak of another as having more than one wife. It may be that this condition is partly economic; that the Turks cannot afford polygamy. There are heavy demands on them for the support of their Government and for relief purposes. But I am inclined to think that Western ideas, with which they are imbued nowadays, are largely responsible.

When the Germans installed electric trolley cars in Constantinople they compromised with the social customs then prevailing and provided separate compartments for the women. The front of the car was curtained off with portieres, and men might enter that section only to leave by the front door. Nowadays, these greasy hangings, dangling in the cars, no longer serve any purpose of privacy; but the conductors and passengers still observe them, and if the crowd of women is large, they are moved back; if it is small, they are moved forward, just as if there were any longer occasion for their use.

Turks accompanying women follow them into the car, and precede them in leaving. They exhibit marked courtesy toward their women, in contrast to manners as I observed them in some other parts of Europe.

That Turkish women have not reached a point of complete freedom of action was brought more or less dramatically to my attention one evening, when I was entertaining at dinner the publisher of the largest Turkish newspaper, and his wife (he has but one).

I escorted my friends into the main dining room; we were shown a table, and sat down. In a few moments the manager of the hotel came and whispered a few words in a foreign language to my guest, and it was interpreted to me that he had politely notified them that a Turkish woman could not be served in the dining room. I protested vigorously, but my guest merely shrugged his shoulders, and said it was quite all right; he knew it, but had forgotten it for the moment, and then his wife told me that, although she had lived in Constantinople all her life—except the time that she was in school in France—she had never been in any hotel in Constantinople before. So I engaged the small private dining room, which had a seating capacity of possibly fifty, and it was in this room that I entertained my two guests at a very fine formal dinner.

Turkish leaders told me that the seclusion of their women began after their contact with Byzantine culture. Prior to that, they assured me, women had taken active parts in their public life, and some had even risen to be chieftains of tribes. They denied that there was anything in Moslem law to bring about the subordination of women, but said that, as they advanced westward, and observed the social customs of the peoples around the Mediterranean Sea, they were compelled to sequester their women as a precaution.

Whether or not that is true, it is certain that women in Turkey now take an active part in public affairs. They manage the relief work almost to the exclusion of men, and what I was able to see of it indicated that it was managed in businesslike fashion. Districts were subdivided and put in charge of separate committees, with subcommittees for collections, distribution, and so on.

Women manage the Red Crescent, Turkey's Red Cross, and as a rule they are in charge of the administration of asylums for orphans. They are an integral part of the New Turkey. Presently, for all we know, there may be militant feminism in Turkey. It has not come yet, but there is a chance. We may hear of a National Woman's Party; such as that in the United States, with headquarters at Angora. The New Woman is there, and she is there to stay.

### Editorial Notes

IT MAKES just an insignificant news item, but the announcement published recently that, owing to the lack of farm help, many schools in a northern New York county have been closed so that the children may work in the potato fields, is far more important than appears on the surface. Indeed, it covers the whole subject of child labor. Of course, it might be argued that here was an extreme instance, and that the mental loss sustained by the children was far less than the material loss which would have been sustained if the potato crop had not been harvested. But the question still arises, Is it ever justifiable to close the schools entirely that the children may do hard manual labor?

J. H. THOMAS, M. P., doubtless obtained an enthusiastic response from his audience when he declared in Wood Green: "Let us forget the war and the war spirit and work together for universal peace and brotherhood." This is coming very near to the very heart of the peace and war question. Unless indeed, the world is awakened to see that the "peace spirit" must replace the "war spirit" in its ordinary associations of life, all the talk in the world will not prevent another war, whereas if it is so awakened there will be no need of much talking, because there will not be another war, anyhow.